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BUILDING IS URGED AS SOLUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington Convention Proposes Construction as the Quickest Remedy and Urges Mayors to Plan Local Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Reduction of prices through decreased production costs and profit margins as stimulation of the construction industry, afford the greatest means for immediate relief of unemployment, according to the findings of the nine sub-committees of the unemployment conference adopted by the full conference yesterday afternoon.

The recommendations for an emergency comprise 12 sections, dealing with the many phases of the problem. The recommendations of the committee on mining, transportation and shipping are not yet formulated, but will be submitted at a later date. The report as submitted, it was pointed out, is carefully pruned of all proposals save those having to do with immediate emergency measures. Amplification of the recommendations, with definite plans to make them effective, will be submitted on the reconvening of the conference on Monday, October 10. During the week's interim the committees already formed, with the possible addition of others should the necessity arise, will work upon plans for a permanent policy to prevent widespread unemployment.

The main provisions of the program adopted are as follows:

1. The conference finds that there are variously estimated from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000 unemployed, and there is a much greater number dependent upon them. There has been an improvement, but pending a general trade revival this crisis in unemployment cannot be met without definite and positive organization of the country.

A Community Problem

2. The problem of meeting the emergency of unemployment is primarily a community problem. The responsibility for leadership is with the mayor, and should immediately be assumed by him.

3. The basis of organization would be an emergency committee, representing the various elements in the community. This committee should develop and carry through a community plan for meeting the emergency, using existing agencies and local groups as far as practicable. One immediate step should be to coordinate and establish efficient public employment agencies and to register all those desiring work.

4. The personnel of the employment agencies should be selected with consideration to fitness only and should be directed to find the right job for the right man and should actively canvass and organize the community for opportunities for employment. The registration for employment should be surrounded with safeguards and should give preference in employment to residents. Employers should give preference to the emergency employment agencies.

5. The emergency committee should regularly publish the numbers dependent upon them for employment and relief, that the community may be apprised of its responsibility.

6. Private houses, hotels, offices, and so forth, can contribute to the situation by doing their repairs and alterations during the winter instead of waiting until spring when employment will be more plentiful.

Public Construction Aided

7. Public construction is better than relief. That existing circumstances are favorable is indicated by the fact that over $[illegible],000,000 of municipal bonds, the largest amount in history, have been sold in 1921. Municipalities should give short time employment the same as other employers.

8. The governor should unite all state agencies for support of the mayors, and as the supreme officer should insist upon the responsibility of city officials; should do everything compatible with circumstances in expedition of construction of roads, state buildings, and so forth.

9. The federal authorities, including the reserve banks, should expedite the construction of public buildings and public works covered by existing appropriations.

10. A congressional appropriation for roads, together with the appropriations amounting to [illegible] tens of millions of dollars already made in expectation of and dependence on federal aid, would make available a large amount of employment. The conference, under existing conditions, notwithstanding various opinions as to the character of the legislation and the necessity for economy, recommends congressional action at the present session in order that work may go forward.

Shortage of Homes

11. The greatest area for immediate relief of unemployment is in the construction industry, which has been artificially restricted during and since the war. America is short more than 1,000,000 homes; all kinds of building and construction are far behind national necessity. The total construction shortage in the country is estimated at between $10,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000. Considering all the branches of the construction industries, more than 2,000,000 people could be employed if construction were resumed. Undue cost and malignant combinations have made proper expansion impossible and contributed largely to this unemployment situation. There is a need of community action in provision of capital on terms that will encourage home building. Where the costs are still above the other economic levels of the community there should be searching inquiry and action in the situation. The convention recommends that the governors summon representative committees with the cooperation of the mayors, or otherwise, as they may determine, to determine facts, organize community action in securing adjustments in cost, including removal of freight discriminations, and clean out campaigns against combinations, restrictions of effort and unsound practices where they exist, to the end that building may be fully resumed.

Part Time Advocated

12. Manufacturers can contribute to relieve the present acute unemployment situation by part time work, through part time or rotation of jobs; by manufacturing for stock as far as possible; by taking advantage of the present opportunity to do as much plant construction, repairs, and cleaning up as is possible, with the consequent transfer of many employees to other than their regular work; by reduction of the number of hours of labor per day; by the reduction of the work week to a lower number of days during the present period of industrial depression; by employees and employers cooperating in putting these recommendations in effect.

During the period of drastic economic readjustment through which the country is now passing, the continued efforts of anyone to profit beyond the requirements of safe business practice or economic consistency should be condemned. One of the important obstacles to a resumption of normal business activity will be removed as prices reach replacement values in terms of efficient producing and distributing cost, plus reasonable profit.

The conference strongly urges all manufacturers and wholesalers who may not yet have adopted this policy to do so, but, it is essential to the success of these measures when put into effect that retail prices shall promptly and fairly reflect the price adjustment of the producer, manufacturer, and the wholesaler.

When these fundamentals have been recognized and the recommendations complied with, the conference is confident that the public will increase their purchases thereby increasing the operations of the mills, factories, and transportation companies and consequently reducing the number of unemployed.

Proclamation Is Expected

The problem of making the recommendations effective is one which has as yet received no definite solution beyond a generally expressed belief "that public opinion" will be an important factor. It is expected that President Harding will issue a proclamation calling on state and local officials and commercial organizations to back up the conference and to take measures to see that its recommendations are carried out in each community. It has all along been emphasized that the ultimate responsibility in any movement of this sort must rest with the local unit of government. Government force is declared unfeasible.

It is noticeable that while restriction of manufacturers' profits is urged, no mention is made of reduced wages as a means of breaking the "vicious circle" of economic depression. It is declared, however, by those acquainted with the inner workings of the conference that this will possibly be brought up for discussion in the manufacturers' committee next week. This committee is tending more and more to become the pivotal point of the conference, both because of its personnel and the fact that the manufacturers of the country have been charged with a large share of responsibility for unemployment conditions. Its members are well known business magnates and industrial leaders, and on it is Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

A disagreement as to the official statistics of unemployment marked the afternoon session yesterday with Labor conferees insisting that no accurate statistics could be found to justify the original estimate submitted, that of 3,700,000. Accordingly, it was changed to read "from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000 unemployed, estimated from various sources."

SECTIONS OF MINERS FEDERATION SECEDE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHPORT, England (Friday)—An echo of the great coal strike, at the beginning of which the pumpmen and enginemen were called out, was heard today at Southport. A conference of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Boilermen was informed that the ballot taken on the question of withdrawing from the present affiliation with the Miners Federation showed an overwhelming majority in favor of secession.

It was agreed that although in the future the enginemen would not form part of the Miners Federation, they would be willing to enter into a working arrangement of such a nature as would not involve dictation on the part of the Miners Federation.

TREATY DISPOSAL PLAN AGREED ON

Senate to Start Exclusive Consideration of Peace Measures on October 14—Way Cleared for Passing Anti-Beer Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Upon being given definite assurances from Republican leaders that after the treaties and the tax bill are disposed of nothing shall be allowed to stand in the way of the conference report on the anti-beer bill, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, made it possible for the Senate late yesterday to reach a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, with all reservations, after October 14.

The agreement to limit debate on the treaties after October 14, thereby insuring their ratification shortly thereafter, is regarded as a double victory for the Foreign Relations Committee and the prohibition element in the Senate.

There is hardly a chance for the tax revision bill to pass the Senate before November 1, owing to the growing opposition that is arising from both sides of the chamber. Should the debate on the tax measure be prolonged beyond the expectation of Senate leaders, it is definitely certain that the consideration of the conference report on the anti-beer bill will interfere with tentative plans for an early adjournment.

In view of the understanding between Senator Sterling and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which caused the prohibition leader to withdraw his objections to the unanimous consent agreement to limit debate on the treaties, it will be impossible for the "irreconcilables" of the liquor forces to sidetrack the anti-beer bill. Once given the right of way in the Senate, although it undoubtedly will face a persistent filibuster, the final acceptance of the conference report must naturally follow, the House already having agreed to it.

Conference Held

The parliamentary arrangement with reference to the treaties was skilfully engineered in a conference between Republican leaders and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the leader of the Democrats, who all along has been favorable to ratification of the peace compacts. The plan, however, struck a snag when it was put forward in the Senate later by Senator Lodge. James R. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chief opponent of the anti-beer bill, asked that the motion be allowed to go over for an hour, and Senator Robert M. La Follette suggested that it go over until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this point Senator Sterling, who is in charge of the anti-beer measure, insisted that he would interpose an objection to the motion unless he be given a guarantee that the conference report should have its day in the Senate.

"My disposition is to say that I shall object, and I have good reasons for it," Senator Sterling declared. The prohibition leader said he understood it was the purpose of the Administration leaders to press the peace treaties and the tax revision bill, and then allow Congress to adjourn without considering the long delayed conference report on the beer bill. Senator Sterling asserted that the conference report had its right to a final vote and declared that so long as the Senate refused to recognize it he would insist upon his objection to the agreement to vote on ratification of the treaties.

Senator Sterling's Ultimatum

Confronted by this ultimatum, the Senate was thrown into a controversy over the procedure that should be followed. Senator Lodge stressed the importance of the treaties, arguing against delay, while Senator Underwood warned the Republicans that consideration of the pacts in night sessions might endanger them. Seeing that it was useless to continue the discussion until Senator Sterling could be pacified, Mr. Lodge withdrew his motion and agreed to present it at 5 o'clock.

In the meantime Senator Lodge and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee conferred with Senator Sterling. The prohibition leader stuck to his colors, finally emerging from the conference room displaying evident satisfaction as a result of the interview. When Senator Lodge again presented the motion, the South Dakota Senator announced that he had received assurances that he would be allowed to call up the conference report immediately after the Senate disposes of the treaties and tax measures.

Prohibition leaders were elated over the success of their maneuver, since it practically insures final enactment of the conference report, which has been blocked for about two months. While its opponents will continue to oppose it, the fact that the Internal Revenue Bureau intends to withhold issuance of the beer regulations indefinitely, will undoubtedly serve to hasten the end of the long fight to strengthen the enforcement laws.

NEWS SUMMARY

Expenses of government in the United States ought to be cut down at once, according to statistics gathered by the National Security League, which show that the annual public expenditures of each family amount to $500. Service by the government, federal, state and local, ought not to be curtailed, the league claims, but business methods should be introduced to gain a saving through added efficiency. Another point brought out is that those responsible for appropriations owe it to the people to stay within the bounds thus set for their expenditure. p. 5

Construction, pushed forward by the efforts of the mayors over the country, is the recommendation stressed strongest by the Washington conference on unemployment, sitting as a committee of the whole, in its first proposals for correcting the present situation. Manufacturers are asked to start part time work, and the rotation of positions. An emergency committee in each community is urged, and an active campaign in each municipality. p. 1

The original decision to have the American delegation at the Conference on the limitation of armaments limited to four members, remains unchanged despite the decision of other nations to use their own discretion in the number of their representatives. The Secretary of State will call the American delegation together soon for its first meeting as a unit, it was announced yesterday. p. 2

The land resources of the nation are to be investigated by a committee of technical experts chosen by the Secretary of Agriculture. The problem of agricultural reconstruction will be inquired into. Study of all kinds of land, arid, swampy and cut-over, will be made in order to determine their greatest possibilities for cultivation and reforestation. The department calls attention to the fact that the acreage of land per capita is fast decreasing in the United States under the present system of partial utilization. p. 5

The United States Senate yesterday agreed to begin final consideration of the peace treaties exclusively, on October 14. This disposal plan was consented to only after Senator Thomas Sterling (R.) of South Dakota gained assurance from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that nothing thereafter would interfere with consideration of the anti-beer bill. p. 1

Advocates of open sessions for the Washington Conference find encouragement in the proposal to place Arthur J. Balfour at the head of the British delegation. He is a firm opponent of secret negotiations. Likewise is China, whose representatives have nothing to lose and everything to gain by airing their case in public. Japan, on the other hand, is likely to stand out for debates behind closed doors on account of her attitude toward China in the past. As to the subject of the Conference itself, the adoption of Lord Robert Cecil's resolution at Geneva, containing a proposal looking toward a general reduction of armaments, is regarded as a decided step forward in the right direction. p. 1

As the soundest means of dealing with unemployment, the British Cabinet committee has come to the conclusion that the export credit scheme should be developed. It is believed that with government assistance the scheme, which is in operation on a small scale between Britain and other European countries, would stimulate trade to such an extent that the unemployment problem would cease to exist. It is estimated that £16,000,000 a month would be required to provide relief work for the idle and it is contended that the application of some such sum to the new project would have much better results. A committee of financiers and business men has been called in to advise the government in the matter. p. 1

Under the Versailles Treaty Germany is held responsible for the loans granted to Belgium during the war by the Allies. She is to repay in gold marks the sums that were borrowed in francs. With the fluctuations in exchange the question arises as to what value should be placed upon the franc. This question has now been decided by an American arbitrator, who believes that the value of the franc at the time of the armistice shall be taken for the purpose of estimating the amount due. This decision may furnish a precedent when the question of the repayment of allied debts to America comes up. p. 2

Eamon de Valera has replied to the British Premier, accepting the invitation to attend a conference in London on October 11. Optimism generally exists in Dublin and the desire for peace grows stronger. The press voices its approval of Mr. Lloyd George's letter and its confidence in the forthcoming conference. p. 1

According to the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris, it lies with the League of Nations to see that the independence and integrity of Albania are maintained, and the League has authority to give Italy the mission to safeguard them. If the League does not take the necessary measures it would revert to the allied powers to substitute their authority. p. 2

BRITISH PLAN FOR EXPORT CREDITS

Reenforced Cabinet Committee Dealing With Unemployment Strikes This New Line in Its Investigation of the Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The enlarged cabinet committee which was formed for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment problem of Great Britain has struck a new line in its investigation, and it is now considered probable that apart from any immediate and temporary scheme of relief, the government's efforts will be devoted to the development of the export credit scheme. For some time past an export credit system has been in operation between Great Britain and the Baltic, central and southern European states, including Italy, Hungary and Austria, but so far—for many reasons, notably the depreciated European exchanges—the government's plans have not resulted in much business being done.

On the basis of relief works, such as the building of new roads and public works, the cabinet committee has estimated that taking the unemployed on a basis of 1,000,000, it would require something like £16,000,000 per month to provide materials and pay only a living wage. The consensus of views expressed by the committee showed the almost unanimous opinion among the members that by devoting a similar sum to the development of the export credit scheme, better results would be obtained, and this method would prove in the long run the soundest means for dealing not only with the unemployed but also with the desperate stagnation in trade that now exists.

Movement to Stimulate Trade

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused in both financial and commercial circles at what is considered to be a most practical and effective bid for the stimulation of trade, and, of course, with it the solution of the unemployment problem. Further confidence is added by the fact that the government has sought the advice and assistance of the leading financiers and business men in the country.

To this end arrangements have been made for a party of expert advisers to leave London for Gairloch, Scotland, to discuss plans with the Prime Minister during the coming week-end. The members of the party will include Commander Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Sir James Hope Simpson, director of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Limited; Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the managing committee of the Engineering Employers Federation; William Lionel Hitchings, director of Cammell, Laird & Company; Walter Thomas Layton, director of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations; Dudley Ward, from the Treasury; and Pembroke Wicks, secretary of the cabinet committee on unemployment.

This action of the government in calling together a committee of leading bankers and business men, it is hoped, will lead toward the adoption of the export credit scheme as proposed some time since by Sir Edward Mountain, a scheme that has met with the approval of those who have studied the methods by which foreign trade could be stimulated. A hopeful sign of cooperation is the fact that the Labor leader, J. R. Clynes, indorses Sir Edward's plan in a letter to The Times today, as capable of almost immediate application. Stanley Machin, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, states in an interview:

"Sir Edward Mountain's export credits suggestion is the best and simplest scheme put forward, and offers a genuine opportunity for lessening unemployment by encouraging export trade. If our merchants are to sell their goods abroad, they must be guaranteed against loss in the same way that the government provides doles to guarantee workers against starvation. It is right and proper that the government should take some risk, and it may be said with emphasis that the risk is very small, for, if the government will only trust the trader, he will not let them down. Sir Edward's proposals that a committee of leading banks and insurance companies should be formed to work the scheme for the government free of charge is excellent," he says, "and I suggest that such a committee could be strengthened by adding to it a number of commercial experts. The city looks forward to immediate action, for we cannot afford to wait, and the best suggestion I can make to the Prime Minister is to trust the trader."

Real Boon to Merchants

Sir Edward's scheme further proposes that a syndicate of leading British banks and insurance companies would guarantee the merchants against loss, charging a moderate premium for so doing. With such a guarantee, it is considered that the merchants would have no difficulty in financing their transactions. The syndicate, on its part, would hold not only the acceptance of the foreign buyer, but the joint and several guarantees of the leading banks and foreign buyers in the country in addition to the guarantee of foreign governments. Sir Edward frankly admits that if any foreign country failed and never paid its debts, the British Government would eventually lose the amount of credit (85 per cent as at present proposed) given to that country. Such a contingency, however, is not considered a very likely one.

Meantime the result of the "Gairloch financial conference" is awaited with the utmost interest by those who, in some degree, realize the far-reaching importance it may have for unemployment and industry in general.

SINN FEIN ACCEPTS BRITISH INVITATION

Dail Eireann Agrees to Send Delegates to Conference to Explore Possibilities of "Settlement by Personal Discussion"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The Dail Eireann Cabinet met here this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Eamon de Valera, containing a new offer of a conference to be held in London on October 11. The Dail's reply to the British Premier was decided upon and dispatched to London. It reads as follows:

"Sir: We have received your letter of invitation to a conference in London on October 11 'with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.'

"Our respective positions have been stated and are understood and we agree that conference, not correspondence, is the most practical and hopeful way to an understanding. We accept the invitation and our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned 'to explore every possibility of a settlement by personal discussion.'

"Faithfully yours,
"EAMON DE VALERA."

Since the Premier's reply was received here, various consultations between the principal members of the Dail Cabinet have taken place. Optimism generally exists in Dublin and the desire for peace grows stronger daily.

The Dublin press voices its approval of Mr. Lloyd George's letter and expresses its confidence in the London conference.

Armed Conflict in Tipperary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Dublin Castle announces that information has been received in Dublin that an armed conflict between the civilians and police occurred in Tipperary last evening, as a result of which one civilian was killed and two civilians and two police were wounded.

A joint inquiry is being made into the affair under the liaison arrangements entered into when the truce was arranged, and, pending the result of this inquiry, no official statement can be made by either side as to the cause or origin of the affair.

Railway Strike Ended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday) — The Great Southern and Western Railway strike ended tonight, as the result of a conference held under the auspices of Dail Eireann and under the chairmanship of Lord Mayor O'Neill. The coal men on the railway are returning to duty tonight, in order to fire the engines so that the trains may run tomorrow.

Fund Collection Stopped

CHICAGO, Illinois — Stephen M. O'Mara, financial representative in the United States of Dail Eireann, the Irish Parliament, yesterday announced that collection of funds in this country for the use of Ireland has been ordered stopped. The only exception made is for the Irish Relief Committee, whose drive for funds virtually is closed.

ADVOCATE OF OPEN SESSIONS MAY LEAD BRITISH DELEGATION

Arthur J. Balfour, Firm Opponent of Secret Negotiations, May Head British Representation at Washington Parley

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Considerable disappointment is expressed in British circles at the prospect of the improbability of either Mr. Lloyd George or Marquess Curzon attending the Washington Conference. It is felt that the critical situation both as regards the Irish question and also unemployment will demand the daily presence of these ministers, at least until a satisfactory solution of these vitally important matters has been reached. In the absence of the Prime Minister it is considered almost certain that A. J. Balfour will be appointed leader of the British delegation to Washington, in whom will be found a warm advocate of open covenants.

It has been in great measure due to the policy of open sessions that the League of Nations, in its deliberations, avoided the pitfall of the old diplomacy. No doubt the lack of secrecy involved by open doors will meet with considerable opposition from diplomatists whose one desire is to maintain the old traditions and to conduct all international matters through the time-worn method of secret negotiations. There are those who see in the probable selection of Mr. Balfour as head of the British section a distinct promise of both the armaments limitation and Pacific questions being for the first time in history openly and frankly aired.

China for Open Parley

Of all the nations most likely to defend open sessions will be China, who has nothing to gain by concealment and will therefore strongly advocate the cards being laid on the table. China, in fact, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a perfectly open and frank discussion of her relations with her neighbors and her claims as regards her territory at present occupied by Japan.

Naturally it is to be expected there will be counter influence brought to bear with the object of the conference being carried on in secret. It is considered that one of the strongest opponents of this open policy will be Japan. Not only has the island kingdom of the Far East thoroughly absorbed all the old European traditions of secrecy, but, in the light of her past diplomatic relations and actions toward China, may consider she has very good cause for the discussions—particularly on the Far East—being conducted before the smallest possible audience.

War Taxation Burden on People

Whatever the British attitude may be with reference to the Pacific question, it is certain that the heavy burden of taxation has brought home to the British people the disastrous consequences of the war. Even though the war has been won, financially they are incomparably worse off than before the struggle commenced. Instead of the burden showing signs of being lifted, the increase of local rates owing to unemployment has taken away from the thinking public the last shred of desire to figure as a competitor in anything resembling a race for armaments. Furthermore, it is considered that Great Britain has shown sufficient and conclusive proof of her desire that the whole world should join in an earnest endeavor to come to some agreement to bring a reduction of armaments within the region of practical politics.

Lord Robert Cecil scored an important point in his advocacy for disarmament at Geneva on Tuesday when

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he succeeded in having a resolution adopted by the third commission of the Council of the League of Nations, which will be presented to the League Assembly, instructing a temporary mixed commission to make a proposal with a view to a general reduction of armaments. In the first instance, Lord Robert introduced a vigorous resolution calling for the limitation of armaments, but later this was somewhat modified owing to opposition forthcoming from representatives of England, France, and Italy.

Disarmament by Degrees

H. A. L. Fisher, for England, asked how it was possible to draw up a proposal for disarmaments without including America and Russia. The idea of the covenant, Mr. Fisher said, was to get the disarmament the world was longing for not by treaty, but by agreement and by degrees. Dr. Schanzer, for Italy, said he also would have been satisfied with less than Lord Robert Cecil proposed, which called forth a warm protest from Lord Robert.

"I could possibly reach an agreement with Mr. Schanzer," said Lord Robert, "but I must say I quite disagree with Mr. Fisher and Mr. Reynauld. They do not want to do anything practical. They do not want anything done. I want something definite. If we do not do anything, it is a failure of the League. It is as vital to the League as it is vital to the peace cause in Europe. We are going to be judged on that question—not on Albania, Upper Silesia, or Armenia.

"If my proposal is not good, let France and England lay down a proposal. If they are not ready to do so I am sorry. They have only criticized and offered nothing. They don't want to do anything I do."

Mr. Fisher hastened to assure the council that Great Britain was not only willing but eager to do anything that might further the great object all had of limiting armaments throughout the world, and his only reason for opposing Lord Robert's resolution was fear that the cause they all had in view might thereby be harmed by criticism that would certainly be levelled at it by the general staffs.

Lord Robert's resolution was finally adopted, none voting against it, though some abstained. Lord Robert's success is considered to mark another step in the decided advance which is being made toward a final all-round reduction in armaments.

Washington and World Finance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Charles de Lasteyrie, a deputy who is regarded as a financial expert, has made a statement which may have some bearing on the proposal that the Washington Conference should also consider the problem of the fluctuating rate of exchange. These fluctuations make business difficult, both for American and European countries. Indeed, in view of the risks, business is becoming rather a matter of stock market transactions than dealing in merchandise.

Mr. de Lasteyrie says: "The oscillations which have been registered since the armistice cause the gravest perturbation in commerce. It is hard to establish a cost price or to manufacture when the rate of the pound and dollar vary continually. The stabilization of money is a matter which must receive the attention of the world. The financial reform of the European states is imperative."

AUSTRALIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE IN PACIFIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday)—In the House of Representatives today W. M. Hughes made a statement on the imperial conference. He stated that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance did not involve any danger of a conflict with America. Unless Japan was content with a stagnant backwater, she must have room to expand. That was the problem of the Pacific, the modern riddle of the Sphinx.

To talk about disarmament, Mr. Hughes said, was idle unless the causes for naval armaments were removed. Therefore he advocated a preliminary conference on the Pacific questions.

Peace in the Pacific meant more to Australia, he said, than to any other nation. There could be no hope of disarmament until the Pacific problems were settled. Peace in the Pacific meant peace to the Empire and the world. The imperial conference has demonstrated that the Empire spoke with one voice in peace as in war.

TRADE EXHIBITION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The federal government of Honduras is establishing in Tegucigalpa, the capital of the Republic, a permanent American trade exhibition, including both commodities and machinery for their production, according to Dr. M. de Morales, special representative of the National Chamber of Commerce of Honduras, who was recently in San Francisco to explain trade openings and manufacturing opportunities in Honduras to American exporters, importers and manufacturers.

WOMEN TO WATCH POLLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The League of Women Voters will cooperate with the Honest Ballot Association again this year in the interests of an honest election. Officials of the league will endeavor to secure the services of [illegible] members as watchers at the polls.

DELEGATION'S SIZE STAYS UNCHANGED

United States Will Have Group of Four Representatives at the Arms Conference in Spite of the Other Nations' Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The size of the American delegation to the International Conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions will remain at four members. Under no conceivable circumstances, it is declared will it be necessary to increase the number beyond the four principals already named by President Harding.

Reports that the fact that some of the countries to participate in the Conference might send more than four delegates might cause an increase in the American delegation, were finally and officially set at rest yesterday when it was stated that, no matter how many delegates any of the countries might send, the American delegation would stand as now constituted.

In the informal conversations that have been in process between the State Department and foreign governments a definite understanding has been reached that each of the countries to participate will be left free to send as many delegates as it chooses, this, however, being based on a prior agreement, that in the final passing on all matters before the Conference each delegation shall vote as a unit.

Number Left Undecided

To start with, the United States took the view that a delegation of four would provide a good working basis. But the number was agreed to be essentially a matter where each country must be left free to decide for itself. The belief here is that the majority of the delegations will be composed of not more than four. Great Britain, it is predicted, because of imperial exigencies and the stake the dominions have in the results of the Conference, is likely to send a delegation of five or six members.

With the exception of Japan, the other countries have not yet formally communicated to the State Department the personnel of their delegations. It is understood, however, that practically all the countries have nearly decided who they are to send to Washington and it is only a matter of days until a complete list of the principals at the gatherings will be available.

Secretary Hughes declared yesterday that he had not yet called the American delegates into conference. He has, however, had informal talks with each of its members, and it is assumed that the State Department viewpoint on the "American strategy" in council has been gone into.

It is probable that within the next 10 days the Secretary of State will call all the members into conference together. The State Department takes the position that no great importance attaches to the meeting of the American delegation. On the other hand, the move is regarded as important as the initial step toward familiarizing the other members of the American delegation with many facts in the possession of the State Department which have a bearing on the forthcoming deliberations of the powers.

Foreign Debt Question

Reports that the American delegates at the conference which the Secretary of State is to call would take up the question of the advisability of postponing the foreign debt settlement until after the conclusion of the Conference on limitation of armaments lack confirmation. The indications are that the delegation is not to act in the rôle of arbiter in this matter. The refunding bill is still before the Senate and there is no evidence that President Harding, the Treasury or the State Department have departed from the original belief that there is no good reason why the debt question should await on the armament Conference. The difficulty that the Administration faces in this matter is not due to doubt as to policy but to the fact that the wheels of legislation are so clogged in the United States Senate that the chances of getting the funding bill enacted before the Conference convenes have reached the vanishing point.

Women Plan Work

Arousing of Public Sentiment for Disarmament Proposed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Aggressive work to arouse the opinion of women in favor of the project of reduction of armaments is planned by the international relations committee of the Boston League of Women Voters. Leaflets will be distributed, slogans and cartoons displayed, addresses on limitation of armament will be given and other efforts will be made to mobilize public opinion on the significance of the movement which will culminate with the Washington Conference on Armistice Day.

In cooperation with the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts and the Committee for the Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement, the Boston league will occupy a booth at the Food Fair to be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, October 10 to 22, where information concerning all phases of the issue will be made available. In order to unite women especially in support of the efforts for the reduction of armaments a petition will be circulated. Five-minute speakers will present the issue to all women's organizations and the petition will be given circulation by house to house canvass and personal solicitation.

"We, the undersigned women," the petition reads, "earnestly demand that the International Conference for Limitation of Armament adopt a program for radical reduction of armament including a definite plan for carrying out such reduction; we further urge that there shall be open conference and adequate daily reports to the press of all proceedings. We petition the American delegates to make every effort to accomplish these results."

WORKABLE POLICY ON ARMS IS URGED

President of Foreign Policy Association Asserts Fundamentals Must Be Established—Favors Open Conference Sessions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Certain fundamental considerations must be given tangible and practical form in order that the coming Conference on the reduction of armaments may attain the results which the peoples of the world demand of it, declared Courtenay Crocker, president of the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, discussing the issue with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Also, he said, if the maximum achievement is to be gained, it seems obvious that China must be unitedly represented, that through the widest publicity the people be party to the deliberations and that the Pacific problems be clarified in order that limitation of armaments may proceed on a sound basis.

"Almost every one who has been alert during the last few years believes that nations can find a better way of settling most disputes than fighting each other and drawing the whole world into common disaster," Mr. Crocker said. "Because of this change in public sentiment the President and Secretary of State have been able to call this Conference for the reduction of armaments. But they will not be able to win lasting results unless the people of the United States in the next few weeks show that they expect their delegates to approach the problem of world peace in a spirit that admits no failure.

Vital to Win Peace

"When we sent soldiers to France we were prepared to back them to the last with our every resource, and we knew that we would win. It is now just as vital to win peace as it was then to win a war. The whole world must be made to see that we are prepared to use all our resources and influence to help mankind get 'on its feet' and save burdened civilization from its own destruction.

"What can we do? We can tell our friends that we believe that nations can work together to mutual advantage somewhat in the same way the various states of this country are able to do. We can study out the answer to some of the problems which will come up at the Conference, to the end that public opinion will be articulate on the fundamental details to be considered."

Mr. Crocker cited several questions that must be definitely answered by the Conference. It will be essential to decide exactly how large an army and navy it will be necessary for the United States to maintain at home and in the Philippines to keep order, and how much other nations need for the same purpose in their home countries and colonies, he asserted.

Economic Pressure

"How far and in what way can the combined economic pressure of the world be exerted in the place of military and naval pressure to enforce just settlement of disputes?" Mr. Crocker continued, "is another question to be answered. If various countries agree to reduce armaments, it must be decided what assurance will any one country have that the others will carry out the agreement over a period of years. The effect of destructive gases, and the possibility of making an effective agreement for the free interchange of discoveries relating to warfare, would be pertinent subjects. It also might be apt to consider whether there is any valid reason why private individuals or corporations should be allowed to manufacture war materials for profit."

Mr. Crocker agreed that the economic aspect of limitation of armaments appears to be one of the strongest arguments, and the one which gives promise of winning the issue. The taxpayers are arriving at the general conviction that the time has come to demand a mutual abandonment of the international "race to bankruptcy," he asserted. We may eventually get the bill for past wars paid, but we will not be able to bear the burden if the current bills pile up in the leaping ratios of the past few years, Mr. Crocker declared.

"Recognizing the value of mass suggestions," Mr. Crocker pointed out, "the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts urges that it be called upon for assistance or that it be made use of in transmitting suggestions, plans and information to the National Foreign Policy Association. Through its contact with the Clearing House on the Reduction of Armaments, the national organization brings all matters related to the issue to the clearing house, where it can be made available to the nation."

CONFISCATION RISK BARRED

PHOENIX, Arizona—Insurance companies doing business in Arizona must cease insuring owners of automobiles and other vehicles against loss because of confiscation of their vehicles for violation of the prohibition laws, according to an order by the State Corporation Commission. The commission also directed that all clauses in insurance policies now in effect on this subject must be canceled by October 15. The commission issued its order after a conference with M. E. Cassidy, federal prohibition director for Arizona, and Thomas A. Flynn, United States District Attorney.

ARMAMENT RACE LEADS TO WARFARE

Chancellor of New York University Says Breakdown of the Conference Would Mean, Not One, but a Series of Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The coming Conference at Washington on the question of the reduction of armaments, as well as the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, interests me more than I can well express myself," said William Elmer Brown, chancellor of New York University, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Unless something is speedily done to terminate the present competition in armament, not one, but a series of wars, each more destructive than the last, will undoubtedly result.

"This Conference," he continued, "will indicate whether the statesmanship of the present decade is worthy of its responsibilities. It is perfectly clear to every sane man that unrestricted competition in armament breeds war. Germany went to war because of her efficient and organized army, and lost the war for the same reason. The great expense for its maintenance sapped and undermined the initiative of the men and of the state and gradually weakened the morale of the nation.

Cessation of Competition

"It cannot be too much emphasized that it is not disarmament to be considered at the Conference. We are not looking for the millenium and until the causes of differences, national, social and individual, have been finally settled, no permanent disarmament will be possible. But it is equally certain that agreement for cessation of competition is not only possible but absolutely necessary and it is the arrangement of such a program that must be the keynote to be struck at the coming Conference. The world of thinkers will be profoundly disappointed if some real agreement does not result from the Conference, some definite arrangement fixing the limits to which any nation can go in creating or organizing an army or navy, with regulations that would be effective in case any nation should overstep the limit. Simple talk will be useless; will not accomplish anything unless actual limits are fixed.

"I regard the Far Eastern and the Pacific question, as far as it can be considered at this Conference, as far more political than social. It is a matter for the diplomatists to decide.

Distrust Must Be Ended

"The more obvious and predicable elements of distrust will undoubtedly be settled if this Conference is to succeed, and the more social questions, which depend on mental agreement, will follow, rather than cause, this settlement. As an educator I have been much interested in the effect of contact of our students from the Far East, both Chinese and Japanese, with the standards of Western civilization, and I believe that this mingling of points of view will prove of great value in a final settlement, as the situation in Hawaii has shown, but the present need is for diplomatic agreement.

"The conferees, especially those of the United States and Great Britain, are charged with a great responsibility, not merely to their own nations, but to the entire world of Western civilization. Unless steps are taken to combat the movements of unrest, now centering in eastern Europe and Asia, the whole fabric of Western civilization, as exemplified especially by the English-speaking world, is in danger of collapse. I look forward, however, to this Conference with confidence, not only on account of the recognition by the nations of its importance, but also because of the attitude of the individual citizens, both of the nations represented and all the civilized world. Surely there must be some accomplishment from so great an interest."

Open Dealing Desirable

W. C. T. U. Leader Notes Value of Free Discussion at Arms Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the "limitation of armaments Conference, to be held next month in Washington, will result in 'open covenants, openly arrived at,'" was the hope expressed by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York State. Mrs. Boole told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she hoped that greater international friendship would grow out of the conference. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Boole added, was much interested in it and hoped for great good from its deliberations.

"Limitation of armaments is a step in the right direction," said Mrs. Boole. "I hope that the American people, as well as the delegates, will show by their unflagging interest that they expect the conference to accomplish a great deal toward reducing armaments and bringing about harmonious relations among nations.

"Full, free and open discussion of all points on the agenda seems to me to be a requisite for the accomplishment of any good, as the people throughout the country should understand each one thoroughly. It is absolutely essential too, in my opinion, that all final decisions be arrived at openly. Such proceedings are needed for better understanding among nations."

EXTENT OF BELGIAN DEBT ESTABLISHED

R. W. Boyden, Arbitrator in the Matter of German Reimbursement to Allies, Fixes Franc at Its November, 1918, Value

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—R. W. Boyden, the American who was chosen as arbitrator in the matter of the German reimbursement of the Belgian debt to the Allies, has rendered his decision. It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of his finding, since it is likely to furnish a precedent when the question of the repayment of the allied debts to America becomes of practical interest.

The Versailles Treaty prescribed Germany should be held responsible for loans granted to Belgium during the war by the Allies, particularly by France. Germany was to repay these sums in gold marks. But the money was borrowed in francs, and the problem which was posed was, "What value should be put upon the franc?"

Obviously if France received the same number of francs as she lent at the time when the franc was worth more than twice as much as at present, she would be a heavy loser. Should not, then, the former value of the franc be taken as the basis for its conversion into gold marks?

The question was discussed by the financial conference at Paris on August 13. It was then proposed to ask Mr. Boyden to settle the dispute. His decision, it is understood, is entirely satisfactory to France so far as the Belgian debt is concerned. He stipulates that the rate of exchange of the franc on November 11, 1918, the day of the armistice, shall be taken for the purpose of estimating the amount owing in gold marks.

Thus France will receive a sum superior to 2,000,000,000 gold marks, instead of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, as she would receive were the calculations based on the present value of the franc. Undoubtedly this judgment—if accepted, as it doubtless will be—may have application to other international financial transactions.

ITALY'S INTEREST IN ALBANIAN INTEGRITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The view of the Conference of Ambassadors touching the Albanian controversy has just been expressed. It is held that the independence and integrity of Albania are of great international interest, and Italy is especially concerned in their maintenance. In case they are not maintained, whether from a strategic or economic viewpoint, it would belong to the League of Nations to give Italy the mission of safeguarding them. If the League does not take the necessary measure, the responsibility reverts to the allied powers to substitute their authority for that of the League, inspiring themselves with the ideals here enunciated.

It is also intimated that London, Rome, and Paris have concluded an accord on this subject. This accord is understood to be on the lines of the 1913 agreement.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CELEBRATES

NEW YORK, New York—The National Democratic Club celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of its founding yesterday. The celebration included a musical program, several lectures, and an exhibit of patriotic historical exhibits and art objects.

GOVERNMENT GIVES LOAN TO FARMERS

Grain Growers Association Gets Large Advance From the War Finance Corporation to End Dumping at Cheap Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—To enable farmers of the northwest to hold their grain from the terminals until the market price reflects its true value, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new national cooperative sales agency, have secured a loan of $15,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation, it was announced here.

This is said to be the first line of credit authorized by the government corporation under its new powers to assist agriculture. The loan which was granted on the application of J. M. Anderson, vice-president and chairman of the sales committee of the farmers' company, will finance the grain marketing of thousands of members who have been using the new cooperative machinery.

Dumping to Be Stopped

Growers will be advanced from 65 to 75 per cent of the present market price of their grain, to stop the dumping of grain which has been disastrous to prices received by the farmers, depressing the market in the face of a short yield when prices should go up. More than 10,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, is being marketed daily by the Equity Cooperative Exchange at St. Paul, Minnesota, acting as temporary agent for the National Farmers Company. The Equity reports that up to yesterday 273 cars had been received at terminals in St. Paul, Duluth and Superior. It is expected that this volume of marketing will decrease as a result of the government loan.

Stockmen will regain their confidence in the live stock industry, according to an announcement from the American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters here yesterday, when the War Finance Corporation begins to extend credit in this field.

"Return of a prosperous livestock industry," says the Farm Bureau statement, "means profitable markets for grain and forage. Feeding will be done at a profit.

"The individual farmer may avail himself promptly of War Finance Corporation credit to any extent which his business deserves by applying through his cooperative association or through his local bank.

Interest Charged

Forms may be secured upon application to the district committees, or directly to the War Finance Corporation, Washington, District of Columbia. The government charges 6 per cent for the money and the bank or cooperative organization lends it to the farmer, at any rate not exceeding 3 per cent above that paid the War Finance Corporation, namely, from 6 to 8 per cent.

"These advances will enable the farmer to hold his goods until they may be sold in an orderly fashion on a stable market. The loans may be rediscounted for any period up to one year, and may be renewed for the second year, or even the third year. There is a minimum of red tape connected with this $1,000,000 in credit for the farmer. The government is anxious to lend it and to aid agriculture to attain stable and profitable markets.

"These assurances came officially from Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, at a conference called by President J. R. Howard with state Farm Bureau representatives. They constitute one of the most heartening developments for American agriculture since the depression began in the spring of 1920."

Mr. Meyer recounted the impressions and experiences of his trip through the west.

"I am much encouraged as a result of my trip," he said. "I conferred with President Harding before going and he agreed with me that we should go to the country with our credit rather than wait for the farmer to come to us."

BURIED TREASURE FOUND

NEW YORK, New York—Col. John W. Homan of Staten Island was enriched yesterday by a hoard of gold and diamonds buried during the Revolutionary War by his grandfather. Colonel Homan's grandfather never revealed the hiding place of the treasure. It was found by workmen excavating a cellar for a new building on the old Homan estate. Colonel Homan declined to estimate the value of the find until he had the diamonds appraised by experts.

KING CONSTANTINE IS BACK IN ATHENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—King Constantine has returned to Athens.

In spite of its unofficial character, the reception accorded the King was enthusiastic. The compact crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the railway station and awaited the arrival of the royal train from an early hour. The Queen and Ministers went on board the Constantinople which arrived at Piraeus at 12 o'clock.

On his arrival at Athens the King was received with prolonged cheers. After attending the services at the cathedral he received some officials at the palace. Demetrios Gounaris conferred several times with Mr. Sterghiades in reference to the details of the organization of the territory occupied in Asia Minor. The conference was expected to last during the week, and soon afterward Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Baltazzi will leave for London.

Reports are current here that a conspiracy is afoot to overthrow Mustapha Kemal Pasha and to set up a government under Enver Pasha.

RESIGNATION OF SWEDISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The Swedish Cabinet resignation was made known today by Mr. von Sydow, the Premier, in a statement to his Cabinet that he will resign as a result of the recent elections. The resignation takes effect next Tuesday. It is expected that Hjalmar Branting will attempt to form a new Cabinet.

VISÉING FEE REDUCED

PORTLAND, Maine—The $10 fee for viséing passports for aliens, which was said to have resulted in the diversion of a large part of the passenger traffic from this port to St. John and Halifax, has been reduced to $1. The Chamber of Commerce was advised by Senator Hale that an executive order providing for the change was signed by President Harding on Thursday.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — General improvement in the industrial situation and an optimism reflected from the unemployment conference in Washington is noted by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in his weekly report on conditions summarized from the reports of the state Department of Labor and Industries.

OLD CUP WINNER IN DOCK

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The historic schooner yacht America, winner of the first international cup, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday and went to a temporary mooring near the station ship Reina Mercedes, at the Naval Academy. The ceremonies marking her formal transfer to the navy will be held today at Dewey Basin.

BRITISH TIME TO BE PUT BACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Summer time will cease and normal time will be resumed at 3 a. m. (summer time) in the morning of Monday next, October 3, when the clock will be put back to 2 a. m.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

To the Stranger Within Our Gates—
Leaving New York without seeing
MARY PICKFORD
in her special film production
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
From the novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett
is like leaving Egypt without having seen the Pyramids.
APOLLO THEATRE, 42nd St. West of Broadway.
TWICE DAILY 2.30, 8.30—Sunday Mat. at 3

"GET TOGETHER" AT THE HIPPODROME
EVES. (except Sat.) $2 BEST SEATS $1.50 Mat. Daily $1 Best Seats

BOSTON

HOLLIS POP. MAT. WED. Best Seats $2
A SUCCESS AND PLAY TRIUMPH!
HELEN HAYES
IN
Booth Tarkington's New Comedy
"THE WREN"
Direction George C. Tyler & A. L. Erlanger

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
MAT. TODAY 2:15 Tonight 8:15
St. JAMES Theatre
In WILLIAM COLLIER'S Rollicking Comedy
"THE HOTTENTOT"

Ford SERVICE on the Pacific Coast
WM. L. HUGHSON CO.
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"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON

"I will say a few words random, And do you listen at random"

Some Reflections on Johnny Appleseed

What started it washis: Just about a year ago, or sonhing less, one lovely autumn mong, when there was a snap in the aind a mist in the red and gold treesre decided to set to work to "tuck iur garden for the winter." In a y, anyone who has ever done thisnows how curiously grateful and tisfying a task it is. For, to the tr gardener, there are no feelings of rret, in the fall of the year, but only the of looking forward. He recogni no break in the great cycle, but is niliar with the simple fact that seed ne is ever hard on the heels of harst.

But tucking in a gam for the winter is, perhaps, especly grateful because of the rapid eut of the changes for the better wh one can make in a short time, sonimes, even in a few minutes. In a v minutes, a whole bed may be swepear of its tangled covering of sinnior French marigolds, nasturtium, stunia or what not, and, in a few nutes more, it may be digged and rad and the borders neatly trimmed. So, in an hour or two, great progs may be registered.

The Vacant Plot of Lan

But, to return to thenorning in question, it may be mentied that, on the other side of the ro from our garden, there is a vacantiot of land, covered, as is the waywith such plots, with all manner cwild things of the countryside, golderod, aster, chickory and sumac in air season. Well, as everybody knowwho knows anything about such this, nothing is better for a vacant ot of this kind than the haulm—a meaning of the word will be foundn any dictionary—of a garden, nd so we dumped ours judiciously about the bushes. We had specialed in sun flowers and many of the rest beads laden with seed were depited with the rest.

And Its Crop of Sunflows

Well, we thought no ore about it until one day this sumer, looking out over the vaca plot, we were surprised to finesunflowers agrowing in all direction. The winds and the rain and the bis had done their work, and, behold our vacant plot was transformed in a garden.

"Johnny Appleseed, Johnn Appleseed,"
Chief of the fastnesses, daged and vast,
In a pack on his back,
In a deer-hide sack,
The beautiful orchards of e past,
Tomorrow's peaches, pearsand cherries,
Tomorrow's grapes and redaspberries.

So writes Vachel Linsay, in that very blessed effort of his n Praise of Johnny Appleseed." Whwas Johnny Appleseed? do you ask? Vell, for the benefit of those who do t know, let it be said that he was a ative of New England; that he was boi in the year 1775; and that his real nae was John Chapman. First, last anall the time, John Chapman was a pleter, and his great specialty was apps. He had apparently no peculiar ptitude for their culture. The ysteries of modern methods were nknown to him. The one great fact at appealed to this man with tremendos force was that, in every apple, thei were hidden away in the core a den or more seeds, and that each sd, if duly planted, was a potential ee.

Johnny Appleseed's Journings

It was the same with her fruits, "peaches, pears, and chries." But the planting of the app seed was what he urged on all andundry, and, to this end, he embarked pon one of the most wonderful an sustained missionary journeys theworld has ever seen. Afoo. or in his birch canoe, he traveled in al directions westward, from New Erland, ever pushing further outward to the wilderness, calling upon all white man and red man alike, to plar the appleseed, planting millions hnself anywhere and everywhere a are knowledge told him they would ow.

Leaving behind august Virgia,
Proud Massachusetts, and pud Maine,
Planting the trees that woulmarch and train
On in his name to the great acific,
Like Birnam wood to Dunsane,
Johnny Appleseed swept on.

So Vachel Lindsay again.

And the Thoughts They Provoked

Thus it came about thatas we contemplated our vacant plo the other day, with the sunflows, rightly named, swaying and bobbir above the sumac and the golden rod, ve thought of Johnny Appleseed, an wondered why it was that, with all e seeds of so-called garden flowers, ot into the fire, in one way or anotherevery year, no Johnny Appleseed hadver arisen to open the gates and lethem free, once more, into the countryside. All garden flowers are wild fwers somewhere. In these days of motor cars, what an opportunity is here for a modern Johnny Appleseed, in the spring of the year, to do for nasturtium and candytuft and snap dragon, sweet alyssum and a host of others what the original Johnny Appleseed did for apples and pears and what not, a hundred years ago. If every one who ever picnicked in the woods of New England or of old England or almost anywhere else were to plant, in a grateful spot, a few garden seeds, what a wonderful showing we would have and what surprises would be in store for us in a few years' time.

As to the Possibility

There is nothing to prevent the story of our vacant plot being repeated over a large part of the world's surface. Why should goldenrod, which is to be found "in every state of the Union," never get beyond the garden wall or hedge in England? And why should the foxglove, one of the joys of the English hedgerow and spinney, be deemed entirely a garden plant in New England? What is needed, of course, is Johnny Appleseed's love of things and Johnny Appleseed's vision.

Of Following His Example

Loving every sloshy brake,
Loving every skunk and snake,
Loving every leathery weed,
Johnny Appleseed, Johnny Appleseed.

Vachel Lindsey, yet once again. But then the whole poem is so very excellent and so very welcome that the temptation to quote at still greater length is hard to resist.

And the evening breeze
Joined his psalms of praise
As he sang the ways
Of the Ancient of Days.

But enough!

STRANGE KENYA COLONY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Kenya Colony, the old British East Africa, is "in the picture," because of politics and the claims of the Indians therein to equal representation with the whites. But I would write of another aspect of this strange land which I have just visited. The wonder of it, to me, is the wild life, though the scenery is striking and unusual, and the inhabitants, surely, among the most original types existing in the black world.

But that which rivets one's eyes to the windows of the railway carraige up from the sea to Nairobi and, thence onward to the Great Lake, is the extraordinary variety of the antelope seen on the endless plains. Not for nothing has this portion of the earth's surface been called "the Zoo of the World." It is the chosen region for elephant, buck and lion.

The elephant has to be sought for in the deeper recesses of the country, though this may be within a reasonable radius of Nairobi; but the lion is everywhere.

Lions are not often seen from the train, but one of my party caught a glimpse of the monarch standing by himself in a glade, lashing an angry tail at us, as we sped by. The strangest looking inhabitants of the reserve are the giraffe. There is something antediluvian about them, as if they had survived from the dim beginnings of animal creation. They make a shy appearance by the lineside generally at early dawn. I peered into the gray shadows at a spot where they are known to appear, but was not fortunate enough to see them.

The sight of buck by the thousand is inspiring. You may see an antlered sentinel standing four-square to the train and breathing defiance from his nostrils. He is guarding the herd browsing a short distance away—a splendid creature, proud and strong. The gazelles are particularly graceful and, with the aid of field glasses, one can admire the delicate perfection of their lines and the freedom and beauty of their movements.

The soft speaking eye of all the buck family seems to bring them within the human race and inspires in the beholder a feeling of kinship Some of the prettiest creatures are the zebras, especially when young. They stripe the prairies, with their black and gray in moving tapestry.

The Masai, who are the guardians of the great reserve, count their wealth in stock as do the natives, generally, in Africa. In personal adornment their customs are peculiar. They wind copper wire about their arms, necks and legs and some of the women are shackled with heavy greaves. The object is not so much ornament as to prevent, or hamper, their departure from the husband's roof! For they are valuable as laborers and do the heaviest work. Everywhere woman bears burdens. A strap passes round the forehead and serves to keep in place a great bundle of wood at the back, upon which may sit a child clutching round the mother's body or suspended in a strong sling.

Meanwhile, the lord and master goes light handed—carrying a switch, which is the native's way, though not the Indian's way for he shares the women's burdens, as civilized men pique themselves on doing the world over. Therein one may note a difference between Indian and native, both of whom present problems to the white administration of East Africa.

Not less wonderful than the Masai ornaments for arms and legs, fabricated of wire from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, are the ear pieces of the natives. They are quite as original in conception. Into the lobes of the ears are inserted condensed milk tins or rounded pieces of wood. About the ears, too, are hung loops of wire fashioned with a certain artistry. These are feminine ornaments, but the tins or pieces of wood, distending the lobes, are common to both men and women. The sort of Elizabethan ruffle about the neck, however, is more elaborate in the case of the women. The lower coils of this neckwear fall upon the breast.

A SNOWSTORM OF POEMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The author, with his bundle of manuscripts under his arm, is a familiar sight in all cities. If you deal with authors at all, you get so that you can tell them from the rest of humanity, for with all their variety, there is something that distinguishes the author in a crowd. Perhaps it is his natural eagerness for recognition, or his air of a watcher with his weather eye out for "copy," or his far-away expression, denoting, instead of mere chance thoughts, a close diligent mental planning of what he is about to write.

The city streets are full of authors, recognized and unrecognized, and some of them have very odd experiences just by virtue of being authors.

Not long ago, in New York City, I was returning one evening after dark from a visit to a publisher, with my rejected manuscript under my arm. This was my first book—a book of poems, and I felt proud of it, and not at all worried that it should have been rejected by the first publisher who saw it. Magazines had taken these poems and paid for them. I could afford to laugh and hunt out another publisher. I would not be the so-called "dejected author."

The poems under my arm, I strode through a press of people in Fourteenth Street, and entered an uptown Fifth Avenue bus—climbed to the top, rather, balancing against the head wind, and made my way to the very front seat. The manuscript on my knees, I sat and watched the lights switch red—green—white, and the traffic change in sections. High and above all this, I felt exalted, almost remote. The wind blew clean in my face.

Of a sudden, I felt my envelope of manuscripts lifted from my knees, and saw it sail out into the wind, and down into the black avenue among the changing lights. Two seconds and I was out of my seat, down the twisted stairs, and out on the street after it. The switch-lights were green; I was safe for a second. But there in the middle of the block was a perfect whirlwind of white papers—poems filled the air and were scattered over the pavement, blown up again over my head, sent circling a hundred yards in every direction! I stood still and grabbed one poem out of the air, then stooped to snatch at another.

Then in a rush cars ran by, printing their non-skid tires over my lines. People came from all sides and started to rescue my poems, crumpling them in their hands, snatching them from under the feet of horses, thumbing them over in an effort to see what they were. The whirlwind diminished. The snowstorm of papers subsided. I stood in the middle of the street, and received what had once been fair copies, now marked by traffic, but still readable. Some one shoved me to the curb out of the way of a truck, and a little crowd gathered, as one always does in New York.

"Funny circulars, those," said a man, as he handed me a bunch of sheets. "All about rivers and things!"

"What are you selling? Fine publicity scheme. Clever, I call it!" was the comment of another.

A kindly looking workingman pressed close to me and asked most respectfully, "Now Miss, would you just as soon tell me just what you was tryin' to do? 'Cause you certainly has done it for sure!"

I was counting my sheets—84 and the index—only one was missing out of the entire collection of poems. Then I looked up to thank the little group for the rescue-work, and ran off to catch another uptown bus.

As I mounted the twisted stairs, I heard a man say after me, "You're one of them authors. I know 'em. Funny lot of folk goin' 'round with their writings that nobody wants! Well, they appear to have a good time about it, and they sure does queer things. I declare your snowstorm beats most of the stunts I've seen, though!"

PALERMO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The islands of the Mediterranean have a loveliness which seems too fragile to last longer than the delicate clouds of an autumn day, and to see for the first time the beauty of Palermo from the sea is to experience a moment which can never be wholly forgotten. Conca d'Oro is the name given to the fertile plain which lies beneath the city and the encircling mountains, and a "golden shell" is indeed a fitting shrine for so exquisite a pearl. The town itself, though modernized in parts, has in its older quarters a lovely golden tone as though it had constantly absorbed and retained the brilliant sunlight of that translucent atmosphere. The color of the surrounding soil, the mellow masonry and the sun-stained marble of many of its buildings, and the glowing sunshine as it rests on the more ancient streets and houses give to this city the semblance of a golden stream.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cathedral of Monreale

Outside the city itself are beautiful villas, many of them showing in their architecture the influence of Saracenic culture. In the gardens which surround them are thick groves in which oranges shine like clusters of "golden lamps in a green night."

But of all the beauties of Palermo the most wonderful are the interior mosaics of the great churches of Monreale and Martorana, of the cathedral and Cappella Palatina of the royal palace. On entering these buildings the richly decorated walls remind one of the somber glories of oriental embroideries with their dusky gold and the varied hues of their jeweled surfaces. The light falls on these glistening spaces with just enough illumination to bring out the beauty of the designs, and the rich radiance of their many-colored patterns.

J. A. Symonds has said truly of this Sicilian city: "Perhaps there are few spots on earth more beautiful than Palermo."

Rabbits and Moon Shadows

Where the sage plains merge into the purple hills which break the monotony of the Nevada deserts, the long-eared jack rabbit abounds. In the heat of the day, the rabbit scoops out a shallow hole beneath the shelter of a sagebrush and dozes tranquilly till the sun dips low in the west. If disturbed by intruders, bunny leaps from his ambush and scuttles off a short distance, stops and rears on hind legs, staring at the disturber of his siesta with round, unblinking eyes, twitching his long ears, ready to be on his way at the slightest token of unfriendliness.

If he does think it wiser to be off, he lays his long ears flat against his back and with astounding jumps races through the brush and soon disappears among the sage and rocks which are as gray-toned as the rabbit's fur.

The jack rabbit thrives in the semiarid regions of the west, frequently found in places remote from any visible water supply and scant growth of green vegetation. But that the rabbits are fond of succulent herbs is evident, by the raids they make on grain and alfalfa fields, and vegetable gardens.

In traveling the roads threading this desert one notices the well-defined rabbit trails criss-crossing the sand and leading off into the brush. And when there is a moon, the jack rabits gambol merrily along the side of the road, shadowy and unreal in the moonlight until they cross the brilliant path cut by the automobile lights. Then bunny gets confused, stops, sits up, with ears elevated and awaits until the car is within a few feet of him, then off he romps into the wayside brush, unable to comprehend these artificial balls which fail to keep the respectful distance observed by the moon.

FERRYBOAT FANCIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I do not remember that I ever saw a toy ferryboat, and this is the more remarkable because the real ones look so much like toys as they travel back and forth across the harbor—chunky little craft, with a certain family resemblance to good old Noah's Ark, and cargoed with people who stand in erect rows very much like Noah and his family. Their design, one would think, would appeal to the toy makers. Sometimes, standing erect on the ferryboat, I feel, or rather I enjoy imagining that I feel, like a toy myself. For it is one of the joys of travel by ferryboat that the brief passage across the harbor permits such vagrant fancies: it has its analogy to the restfulness of going to Europe, except that the comfortable separation from the land and its businesses lasts only about five minutes. Then our little flock, so sheep-like as we come aboard at one end, goes sheep-like off at the other.

It is characteristic of the ferryboat that it never turns round. I speak, to be sure, of the sturdy craft which conveys me at intervals back and forth across Boston Harbor, and, for all I know, there may be ferryboats that waltz on the ocean (though this seems too wasteful of motive power and too upsetting of the equilibrium of passengers to be at all probable) and turn grandly about at the end of each journey. Aboard this craft we, the passengers, constitute the bow, and our forward-looking faces, expectant of the approaching other shore, are as good as so many figureheads. Those of us who linger at the other end, contemplating the land we are leaving behind us, are too few to count. As one shore recedes and the other approaches even these wistful backward-lookers join the figureheads, so that if the ferryboat were not so broadly built, perhaps to provide for this very emergency, it would change its direction by sheer force of gravity and go sturdily to the bottom. Even so, I can hardly imagine the forward-lookers changing their position, so static is the influence of ferryboat travel, until inexorable gravity became further operative and they all fell off.

Granting that such ideas are somewhat nonsensical, they serve to enliven ferryboat travel. Once I even composed a limerick:

There was a young man of such weight
When he stepped on the ferryboat leight
It went down in the stern
Till it made the sea chern,
And sank with the captain and meight.

But I am really in no need of inventing entertainment to while away this recurrent voyage, which recurs only at seven-day intervals, once across the sea in the morning, when the majority of ferryboaters are traveling to work in the opposite direction, and once across the sea in the late afternoon. This traveling out of town when the bulk of travel is coming in, and returning when the bulk of travel is going out has its advantage; it provides me always with a comfortably uncrowded ferryboat. The enactment of daylight saving has materially increased my pleasure without increasing the cost of ferriage, for when first I put forward my watch an hour I put backward my trip toward sunrise, and cross the harbor while the delicate freshness of early morning still lingers on a silver plain of ocean. And again, when the days have shortened and my watch once more agrees with the sun, I recross the harbor in the blue twilight that follows sunset and see the electric lights illuminating the windows of office buildings and the customs house tower. So, for that matter, I have ferried across New York Harbor, in a far larger and more magnificent ferryboat and seen the lights of Gotham, which, I am told, are one of the wonder sights of the whole world. Illuminated Boston is on a smaller scale—but large enough, to my way of thinking. Its tower rises high enough to disappear in the mist that sometimes comes to add its lovely gray and opalescent picture to the ferryboater's ever-changing picture gallery; its office buildings are sufficiently sky-scraperish, its shore line sufficiently provided with the pictorial incidents of wharves and piers, ships, steamers, tall masts and brightly painted smokestacks.

I happened one evening, when I had been back and forth that day across the harbor, to open a volume of Washington Irving and read his account of crossing the ocean a hundred years ago. And I compared it with my own abbreviated seafaring. "To one given to day dreaming," wrote that long-ago traveler, "and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation"—and so is my trip across the ferry, though I must wake up sooner. I miss, to be sure, the "monsters of the deep at their uncouth gambols"; I see no shoals of porpoises tumbling about the bow of my ferryboat; I should look, if I looked at all, in vain for the grampus. But the canny pigeon, taught by experience that human beings cannot pass beyond the chain that stoutly herds us back from the bow, in our impatience to land, interests me mightily as he promenades back and forth in that guarded space and travels by ferry without paying any ferriage whatever. I recall, perhaps, that when ferries first began to operate in Boston Harbor passengers paid their way with "peag," which was short for "wampum," which in turn was shorter yet for "wampumpeag," which was Indian money. And the ferrymen objected that it was often not good Indian money at that, so in 1684, or thereabouts, it was ordered by the General Court that all "payable peag" must be "entirely without breaches, both the white and the black, suitably strung in eight known parcels, 1d., 3d., 12d., 5s., in white; and 2d., 6., 2-6d., and 10s., in black." In those days the group of young men in khaki that sometimes adds to the picturesqueness of my company of fellow ferryboaters would have traveled for nothing, and their horses, if they had any, with them. "Soldiers with their horses and military furniture" were "fare-free," and the colony, after being reminded by petition that the ferryman was worthy of his hire and soldiers none the less passengers, paid £6 a year as a kind of blanket ferriage for the military.

Nor can I in my abbreviated trip across the abbreviated ocean "muse," as Mr. Irving did, "for hours together on the tranquil bosom of a summer's sea"; I can, as occasion and clouds arise, "gaze upon the piles of golden clouds just peering above the horizon; fancy them some fairy realms, and people them with a creation of my own," although, in very truth, this form of imagination belongs more to the earlier nineteenth century than to the present twentieth and, much as I enjoy the look at the clouds, my imagination does not instinctively supply them with inhabitants. Perhaps nowadays the textbooks have told us too much about clouds and other phenomena of visible nature, and fancy has no longer the plastic material to work with that it used to have. But when I add together all the times that I have crossed the ferry I find that I have spent a good many hours idling on the ocean. I cannot add them up to make a trans-Atlantic voyage, nor has my brave ferryboat ever fronted the waves when "sometimes an impending surge appeared ready to overwhelm her, and nothing but a dexterous movement of the helm preserved her from the shock"; but, with this exception, I have seen far more varieties of season and weather at sea than did Washington Irving. That, indeed, is one of the charms of travel by ferry: one trip is never just like another.

An Industry in a Wood

In the beech-woods of Buckinghamshire a little hut has been erected. It is no ordinary pleasure camp. The campers are there to carry on the industry which has formed the family occupation for generations.

Near by lies a giant beech which has fallen, and near it works a man. The family's work is turning legs for chairs, and in the autumn sunlight the whirl of the lathe is heard, not a steel lathe but a simple one made out of a springy hazel rod bent by cord and tied on to a board treadle fixed below a rough bench. All day long the song of the lathe can be heard in the autumn air till the fallen tree has been disposed of; then the little party pack up their goods and go back to their cottage in the near-by village and continue their trade. The industry in the wood has overcome the difficulty and expense of moving the giant log, which at the present time, owing to carting difficulties, makes it prohibitive to the working turner.

OXFORD SLANG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting question which arises with the opening of Michaelmas term at Oxford University in October is whether or not the old slang, notorious before the war, will come into its own again with the influx of students from the public schools. The June examinations took away nearly all of the former soldiers whose Varsity education was interrupted in 1914. Less frequently will one hear on the college tennis courts that the strings of a racket have "gone West" or the term "dud" applied to anything that gave promise and failed.

Certain of the pre-war slang words lived with the veterans, but rather more as curiosities than as regular vehicles of expression. Colleges and college officials retained their old familiar names. Trinity will always be "Trigger," Jesus College will be "Jaggers" and Christ Church will always be the "House." Students of those colleges which have a rector will continue to call him—behind his back—the "ruggins" and the Master of Balliol, although a Jowett, will be the "Mugger."

Most of the words are formed by dropping the last syllable and adding the enclytic "er." Thus the Martyrs' Memorial erected in St. Giles to Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, was known before the war and by a few in residence lately as the "Muggers' Memugger" and its location, the "Giler." The more lowly objects are harder to distinguish. The waste-paper basket becomes a "wagger pagger bagger."

When the Prince of Wales was at Magdalen before the war there was no doubt as to what he should be called. His title at Oxford was immediately bestowed, the "Prigger Wagger." Sport has its own terminology but Rugby football goes by no other name at Oxford than "rugger"; soccer defies analysis in terms of Oxford slang. When an American describes a baseball game he uses the word "southpaw" to describe a left-handed pitcher and thinks it odd that he must explain the term to an Englishman. The Englishman can describe a game of cricket and use the term "legger hagger bagger" and thinks it odd that an American does not know that this refers to a left-hand bowler. The resting period in a game is known as a "breather," a most useful word not confined to Oxford.

Food has slang along the same lines. At a restaurant when "hotters" are ordered, one's scout knows immediately that toasted buns are wanted. For the undergrad who rises at 11 o'clock and misses his breakfast, who feels that he can do without his lunch, a word has been made. He takes a heavy breakfast and calls it "brunch."

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MINORITY OFFERS SUBSTITUTE TAX

Penrose Revenue Bill Attacked in Senate as the Democratic Program Is Indicated — The Smoot Tax on Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Leading the attack on the Administration's tax revision bill, Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, outlined to the Senate yesterday a substitute revenue program, which the rank and file of Democratic senators are expected to support.

Chief significance was attached to an intimation by Senator Simmons, strongly emphasized, that he might throw his support to the proposed amendments of Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, a Republican member of the Finance Committee, which includes a 3 per cent tax on manufacturers' sales. After suggesting various changes in the Penrose bill and urging the repeal of most of the miscellaneous taxes as now levied, the North Carolinian said he would "very seriously" consider Mr. Smoot's tax plan as a part of a general tax scheme.

In addition David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, another Democratic member of the Finance Committee, offered as a substitute for one presented recently an amendment proposing a graduated corporation tax rate in place of the flat 15 per cent tax which the committee put forward to replace the excess profits tax to be repealed next January.

The chief provisions of the substitute tax program outlined by Senator Simmons are as follows:

Substitution of the committee's proposed 15 per cent flat tax on corporations by a graduated corporation tax, with a minimum of 12½ per cent and a maximum of 25 per cent, as provided in Senator Walsh's amendment.

Capital Stock Tax

Retention of capital stock taxes as at present which the committee would repeal. These are retained in the bill as it passed the House.

Repeal of the $2000 exemption allowed corporations.

Increase of the surtax maximum rate from 32 per cent as provided by the committee to 52 per cent.

Elimination of the exemption allowed on individual incomes of over $20,000.

Reduction of the normal rates on incomes below $15,000 to 3 and 4 per cent.

Repeal of transportation taxes as of January 1 next.

"If the Senate makes these changes in the interest of fairness and justice and repeals the various nagging nuisance taxes," Senator Simmons declared, then he will support the Smoot manufacturers' sales tax.

It appears that the Smoot manufacturer tax, the constantly recurring tax proposal, has again become a very serious possibility. Favored by the formidable farm bloc, the opposition to this proposed method of taxation, formerly so threatening, is rapidly diminishing.

The whole tax situation, from the standpoint of the Administration, is admitted to be very much of a tangle. The bill drafted by the Finance Committee apparently pleases nobody. It was disclosed yesterday that there are already sufficient votes lined up to take the transportation taxes out of the bill, and this means diminution of $120,000,000 in the total revenue which the measure would produce. This amount must be made up by some new tax proposals, and there is nothing, it appears, that is meeting with less opposition now than the proposed tax on manufactures.

As the bill stands, Senator Penrose asserts it will produce $3,000,000,000, but Senator Smoot and others contend it will not come within $300,000,000 of this total.

The Smoot Amendments

Senator Smoot formally offered his substitute amendments in the Senate yesterday. He explained that this would be in substitution for "all the various war taxes, the excise taxes, luxury taxes, stamp taxes, capital stock tax, transportation, telegraph and insurance taxes, the taxes on soft drinks, ice cream, cosmetics, admissions and dues," and all the other "57 varieties of obnoxious, discriminatory forms of taxation, which would be repealed on next January 1, under a series of amendments to the revenue provision bill offered by him.

The sales tax amendment reads:

"That in addition to all other taxes there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured, or produced, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to 3 per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased, or licensed—such tax to be paid by the manufacturer or producer.

"It should be noted," said Senator Smoot, "that as the tax is imposed only when articles are sold 'for consumption or use without further process of manufacture' that the tax will be non-cumulative in effect and will give the integrated business no advantage over the disintegrated business. There will be but one tax. If a commodity is sold for consumption or use in a further process of manufacture no tax will be imposed.

Administrative Difficulties

"In order to avoid administrative difficulties with small sales," Senator Smoot continued, "the bill provides for an exemption of all sales of less than $6000 during one year. This will exclude about 1 per cent of the manufactured goods in the country, according to the census of manufacturers. It will practically exempt all the agricultural products, since the average value of products of farms for this year has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture at between $1000 and $2000, but as most agricultural products would find their way into manufactured products, they would be exempt anyway under the definition of the tax.

"Provision is made for a like tax upon similar imported commodities, so that there can be no discrimination against American products.

"The yield of this tax has been carefully estimated and approved by one of the foremost economists in the country, Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, to produce during the calendar year 1922, $759,756,000. Conservatism has been exercised throughout the estimate. The yield will undoubtedly be close to $1,000,000,000, but the figure given is more than ample to provide the revenue which will be lost by the repeals which I propose," Senator Smoot concluded.

SHORT TERMS AND PRISON WELFARE

Experiment in Massachusetts Institution Said to Show That Prisoners With Brief Sentences Will Not Support the Plan

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That a system of prison welfare is not efficacious when the prisoners are all short term men, is the conclusion reached by Thomas C. O'Brien, commissioner of institutions of Boston, and which led to the abandonment of the Mutual Welfare League at the Deer Island jail in Boston harbor. The immediate cause of the action was the escape of two prisoners and general laxity of discipline, but the commissioner feels that the fundamental reason for this was the length of the men's terms, most of them so short that they offered no inducement to benefit by the provisions of the prevailing welfare system.

"It was found to be practically impossible to make a prisoner with a month or two to serve, adhere to the standards of the league," Commissioner O'Brien said. "Practically all of them felt that it was little to their advantage to govern their conduct by the league. Dissension, and lack of common interest and effort in making such a system a success and mutually beneficial, naturally resulted in laxity of discipline and conflict in authority between the officials of the institution and the officers of the welfare league."

The commissioner said that in establishing the league last January at the proposal of Thomas Mott Osborne, local officials, and even Mr. Osborne himself, were not fully confident of success because of the short-term conditions. Mr. O'Brien pointed out, however, that the apparent failure of the system at Deer Island should not be taken as a blanket indictment of the value of prison welfare work. He said that he did not trace recent escapes from the prison to assistance on the part of the league, and emphasized the statement that success of such a plan depends largely on the personality in charge.

"The abandonment of the Mutual Welfare League for these reasons," Mr. O'Brien said, "seems to me to substantiate the argument against short-term imprisonments. Terms of a few weeks or a few months achieve little in changing the ways of the prisoner, and generally do more harm by branding as a convict a man who has been given a short term for inability to pay a fine. Although the extension of the probation system is helping locally, men from out of the state, for example, convicted of track walking and unable to pay the $5 fine get a prison term and the brand of convict. A man should not be sent away unless his offense warrants a term of a year or more."

The Mutual Welfare League at Deer Island was the only attempt of the kind in the Commonwealth, either in the county institutions or in the state prisons.

CHILE WELCOMES NEW AMBASSADOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—A splendid impression was created by the address of William M. Collier, the new United States Ambassador to Chile, when he was received by President Alessandri Thursday. Mr. Collier pointed out that American capital, and the capacity for technical organization of American business men, would be most useful in the developmentof Chilean enterprises. He urged that there be arrangements made for an interchange of students, and expressed belief that both Chile and the United States could work together toward their common aspirations and the welfare of the human race.

President Alessandri's reply was most happily phrased, the President paying a tribute to the good faith of the United States, and declaring the Monroe Doctrine had protected South American republics while they were taking their first steps toward self-government.

"Mr. Collier's speech," said the "Mercurio," in commenting upon the reception, "marks a great step in the furtherance of good relations between Chile and the United States, and it will have a great influence in favor of American interests in this country."

YALE ENROLLMENT LARGE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Fulfilling the expectations of the administration, the freshman class at Yale University, by figures issued from the secretary's office yesterday, is the largest single class ever received. It totals 830. A year ago the freshman class was under 700. In addition the figures now on hand point to increases in the six professional schools.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK DECLARED BETTER

Federal Reserve Bulletin, in Its Current Issue, Reports Encouraging Prospects for Forthcoming Fall and Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business conditions in the United States are rapidly recovering from the long period of depression, the further decided improvement in the credit situation being the noteworthy feature of the reaction during the month of September, the Federal Reserve Bulletin sets forth in its forthcoming issue, just made public. Regarded as a whole, the bulletin states that the period of "distinct encouragement" gives "promise of better conditions as the autumn and winter advance."

The wholesome improvement of conditions in agriculture, notably in the cotton districts, where liquidation of credit has been rendered possible in consequence of advanced prices, is emphasized in a general review of business and industry.

On the other hand, the advance not only in the price of cotton to 20 cents a pound, but of other agricultural products, has had certain indirect results. The textile industry has not yet bought freely of cotton at the new price level, but such mills as possessed a stock of low-priced cotton have attracted a considerable volume of orders.

Grain Movement Heavy

In the grain-growing districts, the movement of grain has been practically the heaviest on record. Heavy movements of live stock also have been noted, and prices have weakened.

While attention has been concentrated largely on the agricultural side of business development during September, manufacturing has also continued to show a wholesome improvement in many lines. The advance in the iron and steel trades noted in August has been generally sustained during the past month. Steady increase in the number of men employed has taken place.

In this connection the Federal Reserve Bulletin directs attention to the improvement in the railroad industry. The net earnings of Class 1 railways for August was about $70,000,000, and on many lines the rate of earnings is near the level taken as a standard in the Transportation Act.

There is still, however, hesitancy on the part of the distributors to place forward-orders, although a large seasonal increase in certain lines of wholesale trade, coupled with replacement orders, have resulted in advances.

Prices continued to advance in August, the index filed by the Federal Reserve Board for international comparisons registering an increase of two points over the July figure, while the trend during September also appears to have been upward. Declines in particular lines of business, such as live stock, are due to local marketing conditions.

Employment Increasing

Employment has increased only slightly, although the situation is stated to be better than at the end of August. The end of the harvesting and crop-moving season may tend to increase the number of unemployed, but such tendency is likely to be offset by growth in demand on the part of manufacturing industries. Railroads have begun to increase the number of their employees to some extent. This is especially noteworthy in the far west. The fact that building contracts have reached a record figure for this year promises larger employment in that direction during the autumn.

Financially, the month has been notable for the decided fall in German exchange, the mark at one time going below .9 of 1 per cent. Easier money conditions have grown out of the gradual liquidations in the east and the south, and two federal reserve banks have reduced their discount rate to 5 per cent. The shrinkage of bills has been a natural outgrowth of the credit system.

ADMIRAL LINE IS SHIP BOARD CHOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—Following out the policy adopted by the Japanese shipping companies operating on the Pacific coast, the United States Shipping Board has ordered one company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, running the Admiral Line, to operate all shipping board vessels out of this port. Seattle, the nearest American port to the Orient and the gateway through which the greatest share of Japanese trade moves, is a pivotal point in the contest between the American merchant marine and Japanese lines for trans-Pacific business.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line came to Seattle 26 years ago and has found the short route to Seattle an economical one. The shipping board can save $50,000 on the round trip of one of its 535-foot passenger liners operating out of this port over those of California.

The decision of the shipping board to concentrate its activities out of this port in the hands of one big shipping company instead of the three which formerly divided the business, is regarded here as an indication that competitive lines are being more sharply drawn between the American and the Japanese fleets operating out of this gateway. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is a subsidized Japanese line and is the largest Japanese steamship company.

SHIPBUILDER SEEKS FACTS AS TO OIL

NEW YORK, New York—Difficulties which have cropped up in the oil situation, especially in Mexico, were assigned yesterday by Viscount Pirrie, chairman of the board of directors of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders, for a hurried visit to this country. In a statement made public after landing from the steamer Adriatic, he said he would consult Edward L. Doheny, deputy chairman of the British-Mexican Petroleum Company, and other colleagues before further commenting on the situation.

"My visit is entirely unexpected," he said. "It is caused by the difficulties that have cropped up regarding oil. Since my visit last year it has been arranged to convert the Berengaria. The Mauretania is at present being converted to burn oil.

"The Majestic also is to burn oil, as well as the new vessels coming out by the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Company, Cunard and other large steamship companies.

"It would be unwise for me to comment further until after my colleagues and myself have had an opportunity of investigating the position as it now exists; and before encouraging other large ship owners to go in for oil burning I am anxious to satisfy myself as far as possible that supplies may be relied on for years to come."

GIFT ADDS TRACT TO MUIR WOODS PARK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On September 22, President Harding by public proclamation accepted and added to the present Muir Woods National Monument, California, 128.14 acres of land, a gift to the United States from Mr. and Mrs. William Kent of California, and from the Muir Woods and Mt. Tamalpais Railroad. This is probably the first instance on record of a railroad deeding lands to the United States as a gift.

The Muir Woods, a notable grove of redwood trees, became the property of the United States on June 9, 1908, when Theodore Roosevelt accepted 295 acres from Mr. and Mrs. Kent and proclaimed the area a national monument. Located on the south slope of Mt. Tamalpais about seven miles in a direct line across the bay from San Francisco, it contains numerous redwood trees, reaching to a height of 300 feet and having a diameter at their base of 18 or more feet. The area affords recreation and pleasure to thousands of persons living in San Francisco Bay section and is visited by persons from every section of the United States.

NEW AERIAL BOMB SUCCESSFULLY TRIED

ABERDEEN, Maryland — A crater 100 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep, was blown into the earth at the army proving grounds here yesterday by a bomb weighing 4300 pounds dropped from an altitude of 4100 feet. This was the result of the first test of a new areal bomb, the heaviest and probably the most destructive ever constructed. It was dropped from a Handley-Paige airplane equipped with a device for carrying and releasing the projectile. Army and navy officers who witnessed the test from an elevated platform 1500 feet from the spot chosen for the trial, expressed satisfaction with the result.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION ANNOUNCED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—A commission appointed by the provisional council of the new Central American Federation will leave for Washington soon for the purpose of explaining the bases of the new Central American combination. They will explain the policies of the new federation, and lay before the Washington Government the Constitution which was adopted at Tegucigalpa recently. The commission is made up of Francisco A. Lima, for Salvador; José Matos, for Guatemala, and Vincente Mejia Colindres, for Honduras.

MINE LEADER GOES TO JAIL

COLUMBUS, Kansas—For the second time in his battle against the enforcement of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, Alexander Howat, chief of the Kansas union coal miners, went to jail yesterday.

LABOR TO RESIST OFFICIALS' RECALL

Nonpartisan League Will Have Strong Support in Sustaining Governor of North Dakota in the Coming Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Organized Labor in North Dakota will throw its full strength into the recall campaign in behalf of the Nonpartisan League-Farmer-Labor officials. N. M. Aune of Grand Forks, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation, has issued a circular letter to all organizations in the State pointing out the issues involved and asking Labor to take an active part and raise funds to aid in sustaining Governor Frazier, Attorney-General Lemke and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Hagan.

Labor, according to Frank Milhollan, vice-president of the State Federation, is stronger for the league program and officials in this campaign than it ever has been before.

"Before the last election the opposition to the Farmer-Labor organization announced that it was opposed to Labor and that Labor would be treated fairly if it succeeded," said Mr. Milhollan. "The opposition got control of the House of Representatives by a narrow margin. Immediately the leaders of the Independent Voters Association showed themselves to be opposed to Labor. They tried to amend the laws that had been enacted.

"As evidence to me of the fact that the opposition was generally considered in opposition to Labor, the railroads sent special cars here with officials to oppose legislation and to seek the repeal of measures which had already been enacted for the benefit and protection of Labor. There are several progressive Labor measures which would have been destroyed had it not been for the control of the Senate by the Nonpartisans."

The State Federation of Labor at its convention last May indorsed the program and condemned the independent voters association organization.

"At no time in his career has Governor Frazier been more popular with Labor than he is at this time," said Mr. Milhollan. "Labor is for Governor Frazier first, last and all the time. He is a farmer and we maintain he is the only chief executive in the nation that has come out unreservedly with Labor."

The anti-injunction law was one of the measures particularly attacked by the opposition in the last Legislature, Mr. Milhollan pointed out.

"They called it an I. W. W. Socialist measures, yet it was simply an exact duplicate of the anti-injunction law on the federal statute books, and was indorsed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Milhollan added that Labor, in participating in the campaign in North Dakota, is following Mr. Gompers' advice "to support our friends and defeat our enemies."

MEANS FOR SETTLING NATIONS' DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"Our two great nations must stand side by side and lead the world until we find some means by which the nations can peaceably settle their disputes," said Newton Wesley Rowell in addressing the members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Toronto. The speaker was glad to note that an eminent jurist from the United States had been placed upon the permanent court recently appointed by the League of Nations.

"When people quarrel in our own countries," proceeded Mr. Rowell, "they do not allow them to settle it by fighting or by bringing a retinue of retainers to battle, because they interfere with the peace and welfare of their neighbors. We have courts to settle such disputes between individuals. What moral right has any state to settle a dispute in a way which will prejudice the welfare and happiness of the whole world?"

MANUFACTURERS OUTLINE DEMANDS

Smith-Towner and Sheppard-Towner Bills Opposed—Lower Freights Urged and Repeal of Adamson Law Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions opposing the passage by Congress of the Smith-Towner bill "for a so-called Department of Education," and the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, on the ground that they would together nearly double the present $113,000,000 of existing federal "aids" for roads, agricultural promotion and other purposes, and pave the way for more federal appropriations to the state and local governments, were passed at the final session of the national conference of State Manufacturers Associations yesterday.

A decided reduction in freight rates as a necessary step toward the revival of business was asked in another resolution passed. This resolution stated: "We also recognize that it is necessary, in order to bring about these reductions in freight rates, that the railroads be relieved of the necessity of paying a higher wage rate than prevails generally in the communities through which they pass and are paid by private corporations doing similar work. We also go on record as favoring the repeal of the Adamson law and the modification of the Transportation Act of 1920 to do away with the United States Railway Labor Board and the power of the government to fix wages and labor conditions, such as the so-called national agreements in connection with the railroads of the United States."

Ira C. Copley, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, gave assurance that business resumption is at hand.

"Six months after the passage of the revenue bill," he said, "the cost of living will have gone down, business will have revived, goernmental hampering of industry will have ceased, and the country will be prosperous."

He criticized the excess profits tax as futile and cumbersome, asserting that it has increased the cost of living without giving the government proportionate revenue.

KLAN INQUIRY WELCOMED

ATLANTA, Georgia — William J. Simmons, head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, announced yesterday that he had transmitted telegrams to all members of Congress urging their support in the Tague and Ryan resolutions, which propose a sweeping congresional investigation of the activities of the Klan throughout the United States. Mr. Simmons said he wired that the Klan "would appreciate the opportunity of proving by unimpeachable witnesses," the falsity of charges preferred against the organization.

PRAER ON ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAIMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The erican people were called upon President Harding, in a proclamat issued yesterday, to offer a silent -minute prayer at noon on Armist Day, November 11. The proclamat calls upon "all devout and patriotic citizens" to pause for two minute from 12 o'clock noon until two mi es past 12—"for a period of silent yer of thanks to the giver of all od for these valuable and valorou ives and of supplication for His div mercy and for his blessings up our beloved country."

Direc ns are contained in the proclamati for a half-masting of the flag on public buildings, all stations of the y, Navy and Marine Corps, and on American embassies, legations a consulates throughout the world fr sunrise to sunset on Armistice D

HARVESTER COMPANY LOWERS PRICE SCALES

CHICAGO, Illinois — The International Harvester Company has announced reductions ranging from 10 to 20 per cent in practically all lines of farm implements. The cut is effective today. This is the company's second general reduction this year. In March a April prices of agricultural machinery were cut 10 to 15 per cent, and in July reductions were made on all types of tractors.

"These prices were made after a careful study of market and labor conditions," the Harvester Company's announcement of the latest cuts says, "and represent our judgment of the lowest possible raw material and production cost that can, under the most favorable conditions, be forecast for the manufacturing season of 1922."

REAL ESTATE BOARD WANTS EARLY APPEAL

Special to the Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Real Estate Board of this city has announced that it will cooperate with Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Committee, in his attempt to obtain an early appeal from the ruling of the Appelate Court in Brooklyn that "fair" rent yielded a landlord 10 per cent. The board said that its members want to know how to do business. They are eager for the law to be tested and will do anything possible to obtain a quick decision.

Wanamaker's

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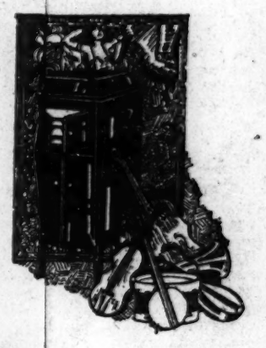
NEW YORK



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THE SHEPARD STORES

Something New Each Day

The 56th Anniversary Sales
Run Throughout The Month

EVERY shopping day in October will be marked by some important event in the exciting 1921 series of Anniversary sales.

When the month has run its course, every department in the store will have offered the results of its best effort in value giving.

Each event will run at least three days unless otherwise stated in the advertising.

Keep in touch with all that goes on this month. Come to and through the store as many days as possible each week.

The 56th Anniversary Sales
Begin Saturday, October 1st

The Shepard Stores
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MEMBER BOSTON BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

LEONARD & CO., Boston
46-48 BROMFIELD STREET
AT AUCTION
This Monday at 3 P. M.
92 RARE ANTIQUE
ORIENTAL RUGS
Also, on following Days at 3
200 Other Oriental Rugs

LAND UTILIZATION PROBLEM EXAMINED

Federal Survey of Resources and Agricultural Reconstruction Possibilities — Committee of Technical Experts Is Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order to work out a basis for a wide program of agricultural reconstruction with particular reference to the entire question of land utilization and the future requirements of the country, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday the appointment of a special committee of technical experts who are considered eminently qualified to make an exhaustive survey and file recommendations.

The Secretary of Agriculture in appointing the committee recommended that, as the basis of the work to be undertaken, careful consideration should be given present crop production, domestic requirements and foreign demands, in such a way as to compare the land now under cultivation with present and near future demands. The study of conditions is closely related to the large question of policy involved in the reclaiming of arid areas to productive purposes.

Mr. Wallace believes that this study should be followed by a more careful survey and classification than has yet been made of lands which can be brought under cultivation in the future, and of the conditions necessary to make them profitable under the plow.

Nature of Survey

The proposed survey would include the arid lands of the west suitable for irrigation, swamp lands which can be reclaimed by drainage, and the cut-over timberlands of the various sections. In studying the cut-over lands consideration will be given to their possibilities both for cultivation and for reafforestation.

The committee consists of the five following members:

Dr. L. C. Gray, agricultural economist, office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, chairman.

C. V. Piper, agricultist, in charge forage crop investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dr. G. M. Rommell, chief animal husbandry division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

C. F. Marbut, natural scientist in charge soil survey investigations, Bureau of Soils.

E. E. Carter, assistant forester, Forest Service.

In connection with the naming of the committee Secretary Wallace said in part:

"At the present time a little less than half of the total area is in farms and only about one-quarter of the total are improved lands. Many persons, deceived by these facts, assume that there is an unlimited reserve supply of farmland; such is not the case, however. By far the greater part of 1,000,000,000 acres not yet in farms probably can never be used for the growing of crops, and that part of the reserve land which may be regarded as potential farm land can be brought into use only at heavy expense for clearing, drainage, irrigation or fertilization.

Area and Population

"Population increases and area does not. Acreage of improved farm land per capita, for instance, has declined at an ever increasing rate since 1890. By 1950 the total population, at normal rate of growth, probably will be about 150,000,000. This would require an addition of 243,000,000 acres of improved land if the present per capita acreage of improved land is to be maintained.

"The situation presents the national problem of how best to use drainable, irrigable, cut over and lands of inferior quality that heretofore have been rejected as unsuitable; whether they should be brought under the plow or reserved temporarily or permanently for forests or grasing.

"The rate of expansion of our national area also is an important factor for consideration. Despite the impending demand for a large expansion of the land basis of American agriculture there are many reasons why we should consider most carefully before encouraging any considerable expansion of land under cultivation during, say, the next three years. The shrinkage in the volume of farm experts, the many indications of probable increase of agricultural imports into this country and the present depression in developed agricultural areas, raise a serious question as to the wisdom of an immediate stimulation of the expansion of farm acreage."

ARBITRATION ON PRINTERS' WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the difference between the Employing Printers Association and the Typographical Union be submitted to arbitration will be recommended next Sunday at a meeting of local union No. 6. Although the present agreement expires October 1, at which time the publishers had intended to start an open shop war unless arbitration had been agreed upon, there will be no trouble nor discontinuance of work according to union officials, who believe that the local will submit to arbitration of its wage demands.

BUTTER WEIGHT WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — D. C. Hill, Inspector of weights and measures at Dallas, has warned all dairies and other companies packing butter, that short-weight packages of butter found in the city will be confiscated, and given to local charitable institutions. There has been considerable complaint from consumers that short weight is being given on butter.

HISTORIC CANNON FOR PLYMOUTH

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Obtains Guns as Its Share of Observances

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two old British cannon, made in 1550, said to be of the identical type used on the Mayflower, and recently brought to the United States as a gift from the British Government, are to be unveiled in Plymouth October 4. They are to be mounted on the fort which has been constructed on Burial Hill on the exact site of the fort of Pilgrim days. One of the guns will point down First Street, in the direction of the spot where the Mayflower was anchored, and the second is to guard the point over the brook where the colonists saw Indians for the first time.

Obtaining of the guns, as well as the building of the replica fort, was due to the efforts of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and Arthur Lord, chairman of the tercentenary committee and president of the Pilgrim Society. Mr. Lord feels that the action of the British Government in contributing the guns was second only to the return of the famous Bradford Manuscript.

The guns were brought to the Boston Navy Yard on a United States battleship and presented to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by Rear Admiral Gleaves, commandant of the yard. Following Rear Admiral Gleaves, Col. Sidney M. Hedges spoke on behalf of the tercentenary committee, saying: "Our sincere thanks are due to the Earl of Denbigh for the discovery of these guns in a British museum, and to the British Government for its generosity in presenting them to the people of the United States; and finally to our own government for the care of these guns and transportation to this country. Let us hope that future generations may be impressed by these evidences of the good feeling existing between Great Britain and the United States, as well as the part that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company contributed to the Tercentary of the Landing of the Pilgrims."

The ordnance which the Pilgrims brought with them on the Mayflower is referred to in Winslow's Relation as follows: "On Wednesday, the twenty-first of February (1621), the master came on shore with many of his sailors, and brought with him one of the great pieces called a minion, and helped us to draw it up the hill, with another piece that lay on the shore, and mounted them, and a saker and two bases."

As a point in history, it may be noted that in 1645 the Ancients, of whom Major Edward Gibbons was then commander, joined with the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Hampshire and Connecticut colonies, under the leadership of Capt. Myles Standish, in a campaign against the Narragansett Indians.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company undertook the obtaining of the two cannon as their appropriate part in the tercentenary celebration. The inscription on the guns reads thus: "Thomas Owen made this pese for the Ye'l of Garnse, vhan Ser Peter Mevtas vas Governor and Captayn, Anno Dni. 1550."

GRAND JURY INDICTS TERRA COTTA MAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charging a complete monopoly of the terra cotta industry covering the entire United States, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the United States Extraordinary Grand Jury for the New York district, which was especially appointed to consider the charges against building material manufacturers, as well as other building trade combinations, as a result of the Lockwood Committee investigation, handed down two indictments, one covering 22 corporations and 27 individuals, comprising the American Association of Terra Cotta Manufacturers, while the second makes specific charges against the Atlantic coast branch of the association, whose headquarters are located here.

PAPER PRICE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Canadian Export Paper Company, Ltd., has announced a reduction of $15 a ton for news print paper for the fourth quarter of 1921, the Department of Commerce has been informed by E. H. Dennison, Consul at Quebec. The new price is $80 per ton, or 4 cents a pound.

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PUBLIC EXPENSES DEMAND ECONOMY

Statistics Show Burden Occasioned by Present National, Local and State Disbursements —Should Adhere to Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Security League has obtained statistics from various parts of the country, which, when collated for publication, will show that government expenses are about $500 annually for every family in the country, according to an announcement made here on Thursday. Charging that national, state and local expenditures were responsible for hard times, Charles D. Orth, president of the league, said:

"When the American people realize the fact that federal disbursements average about $250 annually for every family in the United States and that this sum is about doubled by state and municipal taxation, the importance of demanding public economy and assisting to bring it about will be apparent. Years ago Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, one of the most gifted financiers who ever sat in the Senate, stated that if the expenditures of the government were administered on a business basis, every dollar expended could be reduced to 70 cents. No practical man doubts that that condition still exists.

Credit Due to Congress

"Congress and the Administration are entitled to great credit for their endeavor to cut down expenditures by insisting upon decreased appropriations. But the people of the country must not be lulled into a false sense of security merely because the appropriations are smaller. It will be remembered that expenditures never have been and probably never will be limited to appropriations unless and until the people of the country show a proper interest in the matter and insist that the various departments of the national government keep their expenditures within the appropriations made by Congress.

"Under the present system, the departments go on spending more than the appropriations and Congress is then practically forced to allot the money later on by a general deficiency appropriation.

"It is not only with regard to national expenditures that the people should concern themselves. A big cut in all state and local expenditures should be insisted upon and it should also be insisted upon that this big cut be not made at the expense of service to the public but shall be done by business methods and business administration of the sort that Senator Aldrich had in mind when he made his noteworthy statement.

Statistics Being Collected

"The National Security League is collecting statistics which it is hoped will be useful in enabling every community to compare its expenditures with those of other localities to the end that there shall be some standardization for the public benefit.

"So far as information can be obtained, the league will endeavor to keep the public informed regarding the bureaux and departments at Washington which overrun the appropriations made by Congress.

"But nothing can be accomplished for the public benefit unless the people themselves will arouse from their present stupor and take a proper active interest in their civic affairs."

UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS ARE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Adoption of uniform traffic laws in all the states and stricter enforcement of statutes was urged by D. C. Fenner, chairman of the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee and manager of the public works department of the International Motor Company, addressing the New England conference of state highway commissioners and motor vehicle registrars. He urged strict adherence to regulations regarding size, weight and speed of motor trucks, competent operation and also proper enforcement of the laws and conflicting traffic regulations as between the states or the municipalities within the states. He recommended that highway commissioners and motor vehicle registrars should support the movement to bring about general enactment and enforcement of uniform motor vehicle laws throughout the United States.

Motor transportation, Mr. Fenner said, was an increasingly important medium of commerce, its development was only begun, and the wisest course to pursue was to develop sound and equitable regulations for rendering it safe, not measures for stifling its necessary and legitimate growth.

PERMIT FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, California—The first permit to teach in a foreign language school, as provided in a bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, placing foreign language schools under the supervision of the State Department of Education, has been issued to K. Fukushima, a Japanese minister of this city.

"My aims in wanting to teach in a foreign language school," he said, "are twofold. First, I want to teach the children Japanese so that they will be able to understand their fathers and mothers better. As it is now, the children are brought up in American schools and are forced to learn the American language. They are not given an opportunity to learn the Japanese language in many instances and trouble usually comes up, as the parents cannot speak English.

"The second reason is to bring up the children as American citizens and to inculcate in them the ideals of the American government."

SAN FRANCISCO BARS A MOTION PICTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Following the objections of the Negro population of several northern California counties, and the appearance of some 300 Negroes in front of a motion picture theater which attempted to show the film, "The Clansman," this motion picture has been barred from the county and city of San Francisco. A restraining order prohibiting the police from suppressing the picture was dissolved by E. P. Shortall, judge of the Superior Court, and the films which had been confiscated by the police were returned to their owners, on condition that no showing of them should be made. The motion picture, which depicts reconstruction days in the south, was declared to be prejudicial to the welfare of the Negroes.

LONGSHOREMEN TO ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Longshoremen's Association has announced that the deep water men and stevedores working on the piers have voted to accept the 22 per cent wage cut imposed by shipping firms. They will now receive 65 cents an hour and $1 an hour overtime instead of 80 cents an hour for regular work and $1.20 overtime, as formerly, the new scale going into effect today at midnight. It was said that the men reasoned that, in the present state of shipping, lowe wages might mean more work and so more money in the end. Many of them have been idle for some time. The reduced scale of wages is twice that of the pre-war days of 1914.

ENGLISH FOR ODD FELLOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Grand Sovereign Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has decreed that English is the only language for the lodges in America. Some dissatisfaction was felt when, at the entry of the United States into the late war, a step in this direction was taken. Permits were, however, granted, to be renewed every five years, so that lodges doing their ritualistic work in other languages during the war might still do so. The Grand Lodge indorses the action of the legislative committee in regard to the matter. The Odd Fellows sent a message congratulating President Harding for his action in calling the nations together for a conference on the limitation of armaments.

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ACTION TAKEN ON STATE COAL LEVY

Attorneys-General Name Committee to Seek Adjustment of Pennsylvania Taxes on All Anthracite Coal Mined in State

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Efforts to obtain an adjustment of the situation arising out of legislation by the State of Pennsylvania levying two taxes on anthracite coal mined in the State, will be made following a conference of the attorneys-general of the New England states and New York. The meeting appointed Charles D. Newton, Oscar L. Young and J. Weston Allen, Attorneys-General of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, as a committee to confer with officials of Pennsylvania and with the federal government on the question.

The two laws under consideration were passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature at its last session. One measure taxes at 1.5 per cent every ton of anthracite on a basis of its value when ready for market. A second law provides that operators must pay a levy of 2 per cent on the market price of their coal to a commission, newly created to spend the money collected by the tax for the prevention and elimination of "surface subsidence resulting from past or future mining operations," and to adjust questions of damages with individuals and communities.

Protest followed the enactment of this legislation, state authorities joining with municipal officials, chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations in urging action to stop the enforcement of the levies. It was urged that the tax is essentially an export levy and unlawful under the Constitution of the United States. Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, urged action by the Attorney-General's Department, with the result that the legal representatives of the states were called in conference.

Confiscatory Provisions

"If the tax imposed by the State of Pennsylvania on anthracite coal is not defeated," declared Mr. Hultman in a statement to the conference, "there is nothing to prevent both this tax being increased at the pleasure of the State of Pennsylvania or a tax levied on bituminous coal by the states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia which will be practically confiscation by them of our industries.

"The present tax is of tremendous importance financially it itself. In the coal year 1916-17 New England received 9,893,000 tons and New York 15,870,000, a total of 25,763,000 tons of domestic size anthracite coal. In this period the entire distribution was 57,879,000 tons, all of which came from Pennsylvania. Our share of this distribution was 45 per cent.

"While the production of anthracite shown by the United States Geological Survey is 90,000,000 tons a year, from 20 to 25 per cent of this production is not of the domestic sizes which we use. From 20 to 25 per cent of the total production is therefore sold as steam sizes. Therefore, the 75 per cent of domestic sizes must bear the entire tax, as the tax is levied on the entire production of the mines.

Taxes Affect Consumer

"Reliable authorities in the trade have estimated that the two taxes passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania will cost the consumer from 30 to 50 cents per ton.

"The State of Pennsylvania imposed a tax on anthracite coal in 1915 very similar to the present act. This later was declared to be unconstitutional. All the producers collected an amount equal to this tax. After the decision of the court some producers refunded and others did not, but in any case so far as I have been able to find the refund never reached the ultimate consumer.

"In the present instance operators who have increased their price on account of this tax have not shown to their customers the increase as a tax, but have simply increased the price at the mine without specifying what the increase is based upon. Therefore, the retail dealers could not recover any of this excessive amount paid by them to the producer, even if this law is declared unconstitutional."

ALIEN MEMBERS OF CREW DISCHARGED

NEW YORK, New York—Two hundred alien members of the crew of the George Washington, the largest passenger liner operating under the American flag, have been discharged in furtherance of the policy of the United States Shipping Board to have only American crews on the American ships which it owns.

R. C. Lee, assistant manager of the United States line, which operates the George Washington, said that similar action would be taken with regard to other shipping board vessels operated by the line.

Those discharged included 120 Chinese, employed in the engine and fireroom crews, and a number of Germans who where in the steward's department.

SAN FRANCISCO TAX RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco's tax rate for the coming year has been fixed at $3.47 by the Board of Supervisors. Reductions in certain items of the budget, which would have lowered the rate to $3.41½, were voted down.

POSTPONEMENT OF COOPERATIVE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hearing of the receivership recommendation made by C. B. Morrison, federal master in chancery, following an investigation of the affairs and accounts of the Cooperative Society of America, which was to have begun yesterday afternoon, was postponed. Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the district court, was involved in another case.

After the attorneys, interested parties on both sides and spectators had waited an hour outside his chambers, he announced that he could not take up the cooperative case until Monday morning.

Scores of holders of "beneficial interests" besieged the general offices of the society yesterday, demanding their money back. Some $13,000,000 worth of these securities were sold to the public on installment subscriptions, for the ostensible purpose of operating a chain of grocery stores.

NO POLITICAL ASSETS IN OUTLAW LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An outlaw liquor traffic is rapidly ceasing to be regarded as a political asset, so William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, told the Central New York annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently at its temperance anniversary at Towanda, Pennsylvania.

An encouraging and significant indication of this, he said, was the sudden decision of the Democratic state convention, after the sentiment of the up-state delegates, particularly the women, was ascertained, not to put a beer and wine nullification plank into the platform adopted by a convention whose main business was to nominate a justice for the highest court in the State, following the ignominous defeat of Judge Haskell in the Republican primaries for Mayor of New York City, when he attempted to construct for himself a wet platform.

CARRYING OF FIREARMS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—This city is earnestly trying to stamp out the old habit of carrying firearms, which has persisted here since the early days, and as a consequence of this one resident was recently fined $20 when he was arrested by the police at night in possession of a .32 caliber revolver.

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PORTUGAL'S NEW POLICY DEFINED

Government Under Leadership of Anthony Granjo Stands for an Alliance of Interests With Britain, Spain and Brazil

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal — The country seems to lapse occasionally to periods of apparent but unreal tranquillity only that the forces of political confusion may gather themselves together for further effervescence, to the despair of the extreme optimists who hang on to the belief that Portugal will come through her troubles without a first-class and absolutely thorough revolution or foreign intervention.

Some optimists tried to have faith in the Barros Queiroz Government, which came in at the time of the semi-revolutionary movement in May when Bernardino Machado was overthrown, and which was to have been assisted by a dissolution of Parliament and the ensuing general election which, however, failed to yield a Parliament such as was desired. They did so on the ground that, after all, Barros Queiroz and his people were on the whole patriots, more so than some other politicians, that they meant well, were moderate, and had ideas. But they were without character and prestige, and from their beginning were obliged to resort to the assistance of other parties and sections, which was fatal to any practical idealism or to quick service to the real needs of Portugal.

The difficulties of the ministry and its probable fate were pointed out several times, and the fate has duly overtaken it. The government has fallen, and with it what was after all one of the fairest hopes of Portugal for saving herself, slender as it may have been. The elections were held in vain, and the politicians lapse again to some of the worst of their old machinations.

Repercussion of Early Coup

The situation is in many respects sordid, and it is said that the military coup that overturned the government last May is still having repercussionary effects and is still an influence. What the military have done once, some say, they are very likely to do again. Bernardino Machado, who has been quiet for a period, is now displaying sundry activities. For one thing he brings a libel action against Major Marrieros, former chief of police, who says that he has in his possession documents showing that Machado was planing a coup d'état against President Almeida.

The closing days of the Queiroz Government, that which meant so well and had murmured all the conventional platitudes concerning intentions of economy and reform, were sufficiently tense in their way, and the government fell on what most people regard as a miserable trifle, yet one which had a certain significance, that is speculation on the exchanges, which is held to be one chief reason why the Portuguese rate is so bad and why the country is prevented from righting itself. There was a considerable apprehension among the authorities, and once again, as many times before during the past two or three years, the main centers and strategic points of the city were posted with soldiers in full readiness for shooting. The explosion of bombs and firing of rifles and revolvers was heard occasionally in different parts of the city. There was an impression that a revolution was at hand if it were only a little encouraged, but there was a frequent doubt as to what section, royalist or otherwise, would make the revolution.

Commercial Men's Protest

Meanwhile Parliament was engaged on some important business. The Senate approved the ratification of an agreement between Portugal and the United States and a convention between Portugal and Great Britain. A law authorizing the government to control purchases and sales, regulate prices, and also take the exchange in hand was likewise approved by the Senate and sent along to the Chamber, where it was awaited with much interest. The Premier accepted the authorization in so far as it might be practicable to give effect to it. The forces outside the government were, however, by this beginning to be threatening. The Commercial Association were protesting against the new taxes on industry and other matters. Democrats, headed by Dr. Daniel Rodriguez, held a meeting and passed a resolution calling upon the government to proceed immediately and energetically against the speculators whose procedure, it was declared, was the chief cause of the high cost of living.

The proposals for the suppression of speculation on the exchanges, as to which a decree had already been issued, and the object of which was declared to be to stabilize rather than improve the exchanges, led at once to serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet, and these rapidly became so pronounced that the rumor ran that the government could no longer face the situation, being so weak, and so much dependent on outside factions. It was true, and almost immediately afterward Barros Queiroz presented his resignation to the President of the Republic, and with it that of the whole Cabinet.

Elections Declared False

After this ministry had given way its real weakness was exposed by various opponents. It was then declared that all such ministries, with such a reactionary leaven as this contained, must go the same way. It was urged that the recent elections were false in every respect, and had resulted in the return of a very undue proportion of Sidonists, or Conservative Republicans, that in fact there were 30 of them in the new Chamber and four in the ministry itself. These elements, it was said, were acting contrary to the interests of the republic, and the new Parliament being unrepresentative of the will of the nation, the best thing to do with it was to dissolve it at once and start afresh with new elections, which, they said, should be carried out in such a manner that the desires of the people should be properly indicated.

But what a great hope was this, some murmured, when the people have become so tired of the ways of the politicians and so utterly distrustful of them that only a small proportion of those who were qualified voted at the last elections! The same thing would happen again, and those who vote would be more or less at the disposal of the various influences that were operating toward them. Many of the best class of voters do not vote. While it is very well for the Democrats to blame the Sidonists and to rail against what they call their reactionary tendencies and actions, it has to be borne in mind that a large proportion of the best opinion in Portugal feels that the republic will never become stable until it takes such a broad view as the sections more toward the Left will not entertain, while on the other hand those sections urge that Sidonism leads on to monarchy. Among them all, Portuguese industry, commerce, and trade are as near to being at a standstill as they can be in the case of a people that is not indisposed toward exertion and is keenly sorrowful for the pass to which the politicians among them have reduced the country. It is pointed out that from her waterfalls alone sufficient power might be developed as would enable Portugal to dispense with a large proportion of the enormous quantities of coal that she is importing from England. Her imports are sadly out of proportion to her resources and her exports, and the balancing of the budget seems to become more and more hopeless.

Stable Government the Need

What is obviously wanted is some stable sort of government, and that is what Portugal cannot acquire in her present circumstances. There are many who say that a bad government that endured would be better than all these others that so often seem to be faced with the necessity of resignation on the day after they are sworn in. Portugal is averaging a new government a month, and it is quite impossible to set about any scheme of national reconstruction in the circumstances, while the ministerial declarations that so rapidly succeed each other as each new cabinet comes to office are made to appear ludicrous in the light of implacable events.

The situation presented upon the resignation of the Queiros Ministry was a simple repetition of many that had gone before, and a complete and unapologetic reversion to the old political tale. The President of the Republic at once began the usual series of consultations with the political leaders. Anthony Granjo, former Minister of Commerce, and Fernandez Costa were first interviewed, while there was a rumor that a Liberal cabinet with George Nunes at the head of it might be formed. But much sooner than was expected the crisis was, temporarily at least, solved, a Liberal Ministry being formed by Anthony Granjo, who himself took the portfolio of the interior. Commerce went to Fernandez Costa, finance to Vicente Ferreira, foreign affairs to Mello Bareto, the colonies to Ferreira Rocha, war to Lieutenant-Colonel Soares, justice to Lelo Portela, marine to Paes Gomez, education to Ginestal Machado, and labor to Lima Duque.

Opposition at a Minimum

When the new ministry faced Parliament it had an embarrassing task, and Maria da Silva for the Democrats at once began to be troublesomely inquisitive upon the reasons for the recent crisis, having regard to the powers that had been conceded to the ministry and the fact that parliamentary opposition, as he said, had been reduced to a minimum. He wanted to know what the new Cabinet would do in regard to the question of the exchanges and the budget.

The Premier, Anthony Granjo, read a long ministerial declaration, which differed somewhat from the majority of its predecessors. It was apprehensive of many things, and did not suggest the speedy settlement of Portugal's difficulties by the passing of a series of magical measures by a government of enormous perspecuity and patriotism. He said that his Ministry would carry out a national policy based upon the demand of the people for a reduction in expenditure, would endeavor to balance the budget, would develop the national resources, defend the Republic, and so forth. They hoped to do something toward the reform of the Administration and the encouragement of exports by means of loans or the opening of foreign credits, and desired to guarantee the free exercise of all their rights to Portuguese subjects, such regulations as hindered the development of industry, trade, and agriculture being abolished.

He said he believed serious Labor difficulties were approaching, and Parliament would be asked to approve various proposals for the construction of roads, railways and docks. The government would continue the policy of alliance with England, and one of its chief objects would be to establish closer relations with Spain and Brazil.

SYRIA IMPOSES INDEMNITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — The authorities have imposed an indemnity of £1000 in gold upon the villages inculpated in the attempt upon General Gouraud, at Koneitra. All those known to have assisted the flight of the criminals are to pay a share of the indemnity.

DIPLOMATIC UNITY IN BRITISH EMPIRE

With a Little Give and Take All Round, Imperial Foreign Relations May Follow "Channel Offering Least Resistance"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The coming Washington Conference, and the representation of the dominions thereon, once again raises, in an acute form, the question of the external relations as a whole, and individually, of the Empire and the components thereof.

There is an intense desire on the part of the dominions—the public opinion of which tends unanimously toward the permanent peace of the world—to be directly represented at the disarmament Conference, which is fondly regarded by them as the first step toward the ardently desired goal. America is equally anxious to see the youngest nations represented directly at the conference table, and feels, unofficially of course, that these young peoples, who so rapidly and successfully adapted themselves to sudden and unprecedented strife, would be no less useful in helping to formulate an international peace policy.

A Stumbling-Block

There is, however, an obvious diplomatic stumbling-block, and that is the feeling in foreign chancelleries that they have no right to assume that the British Empire will not speak with one voice and through one representative in regard to its foreign relations. To assume otherwise, at the present stage in the development of the Empire, would convict the foreign power concerned of a diplomatic offense of the first magnitude. The notification of any change in the diplomatic status of the dominions must obviously be made to the world by Great Britain, and by her alone. There is no doubt a certain amount of bewilderment on the part of foreign nations as to the position, and this doubt is certainly, to an extent, justified by the appearance of the dominions at the Peace Conference, when their status as units, with a direct voice in international questions, was recognized by the Conference in January, 1919.

A novel point was thus reached in the development of the British Empire, which would, to a certain extent, appear to have converted the motherland and her dominions into a society of nations, the interests of each bound up in the welfare of all. In this connection it is interesting to note that Article I of the Covenant of the League of Nations lays down that any full self-governing state, dominion or colony may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and obligations.

A Novel Idea

Canada, who is usually to the fore in discussions concerning the relations of the British Empire, both within itself and also externally, has been the source of a novel idea in connection with foreign relations. It is to the effect that if the dominions are to take an increasingly important part in imperial and international conferences, it might be expedient, and necessary, to appoint foreign ministers, or some other official, whose sole duties would be in connection with the foreign relations of their particular dominion. In regard to the position of Canada in relation to the United States, it is interesting to recall that Mr. Bonar Law, speaking on behalf of his government, said in the House of Commons: "As a result of recent discussions, an arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly it has been agreed that His Majesty, on advice of his Canadian ministers, shall appoint a minister plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from, and reporting directly to, the Canadian Government. In the absence of the ambassador, the Canadian minister will take charge of the whole Embassy, and of the representation of imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers for the purpose. This new arrangement will not denote any departure, either on the part of the British Government, or of the Canadian Government, from the basis of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

"The need for this important innovation has been realized by both governments for some time. For a good many years there has been direct communication between Washington and Ottawa, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations, and naturally first-hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions would promote good understanding. In view of the peculiarly close relations which have always existed between the peoples of Canada and of the United States, it is confidently expected as well that this new step will have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the British Empire and the United States."

Epoch-Making Announcement

This most important announcement was epoch-making in regard to the foreign relations of the dominions, and the provision for the Canadian minister to take entire charge of the Embassy at Washington in the absence of the British ambassador was indeed calculated to place on a plane of equality the Canadian and British representatives. The force of the proposed change has been blunted to a great extent by the fact that the announcement was made so long ago as May 10, 1920, and so far nothing definite has been done in the direction indicated; and so Canada, in spite of all the heralding trumpets, is still without direct representation in the American capital.

The matter of the delay in making the appointment was the subject for protest in the Canadian House of Commons last February, and in reply to a question Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, said: "The Canadian ambassador to Washington will be named as soon as the Canadian Government decide upon whom to name." For some reason or other the matter is apparently being shelved, and many people point to the fact that the present British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, is himself a Canadian, and that perhaps this fact might be regarded as a sop to the disappointed ones who wished for immediate separate Canadian representation.

The present situation of the Empire in regard to foreign affairs, and the medium for the expression of dominion as distinct from imperial points of view, is full of possibilities and to a certain extent full of dangers. To the initiated, however, there is little doubt but that, in the usual British manner, affairs will be allowed gradually to adjust themselves to the new circumstances, and that, with a little give and take all round, imperial foreign relations will travel along the channel offering the line of least resistance.

MOSAIC DISCOVERED AT ALEXANDRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—While excavating for the foundations of an extension to the Sultania Institute for Marine Research, which is situated about a mile out of the main town of Alexandria at the suburb called Chatby, an important archaeological discovery has been made. About four feet from the present ground surface some black basalt blocks were first unearthed, blocks that indicated the presence of an old Roman road, the position of which was verified by reference to the plan of old Alexandria by Mahoud el Falaky, a noted authority.

Continuing the excavation an ancient drain under the road was found, and shortly afterward, at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface, a fine column and, finally, a piece of mosaic measuring about 9 feet by 6 feet. This mosaic, which is in an excellent state of preservation, depicts a panther, a hyena, gazelle and a gryphon, wonderfully executed, and is considered by Dr. Breccia, the director of the Alexandria Museum, to be one of the most important discoveries made in Alexandria. Its date is placed by him at about 100 to 200 A. D. in the Augustian era.

As the locality is known to have been a royal neighborhood, excavations are being watched with the greatest interest, but work appears to be much handicapped for want of funds. Evidently the public or private support of such excavation is almost entirely lacking, as is shown by the fact that last year the only credit voted by the Alexandria municipality for archaeological work was the sum of £E 300 for excavations at Aboukir, the ancient Canopus. As, however, the Sultan, who is now in Alexandria, has become interested in the present find, perhaps the Egyptian Government will make it possible that thorough excavations may be carried out.

DANZIG AND POLES REACH AGREEMENT

Complete Understanding on Questions Regulating Relations, Including State Citizenship and Facilities in Crossing Frontier

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland — The negotiations between Poland and Danzig have now been brought to a conclusion, and the signing of the convention will take place in Warsaw.

A complete understanding has been arrived at on a number of important questions regulating the relations between the free Town and the Polish Republic. These include the question of state citizenship embracing the rights of the Polish minority, and the rights of Polish citizens in the territory of the free town, school matters, matters of naturalization, the rights of societies in the Free Town, mutual permission for the action of Danzig and Polish societies and facilities in crossing the Polish-Danzig frontiers.

Special regulations have been made in the matter of legal help within a wide sphere. These cover questions of navigation both by sea and river; postal arrangements and facilities also have been made for postal and telegraphic communication. In financial questions endeavors have been made to create a protection and help for the Polish mark, and measures in this direction have been taken on the Danzig exchange.

Complete Understanding

Complete understanding has been reached concerning the payment of railway fares, customs duties and so on within the free town territory in either Polish or Danzig value according to the wish of the payee. Also many important arrangements have been successfully made as to the manner of controlling customs and the divisions of custom influences between the two states.

The final inclusion of the free town within the territory of the Polish customs sphere will take place in three months' time. The economic frontier between Poland and Danzig will be abolished gradually, but it should completely disappear by April 21, 1922, at latest. The fishing question will be put before both governments for discussion with the purpose of bringing it to a mutually satisfactory conclusion. Until it is decided permission will be given individually to fishermen to fish in either water. As regards food approvisation, many facilities have been granted by the Polish Republic to Danzig for the import of food, raw materials and fuel to the free town.

As regards other questions in which no understanding has been arrived at, it has been resolved to place them for arbitration at once before the High Commissioner of the League of Nations. They are:

1. The division of the railway.
2. The legal state position of Polish officials; the property of the Polish state and Polish ships on the territory of the free town.
3. The question whether foreigners, with the exception of Polish citizens, ought to have a Polish visé for entering Poland.

The work of the different commissions will last about two or three weeks, and the final agreement will follow shortly after in Warsaw.

Danzig Lost Importance

The town of Danzig was in former times closely bound up with the Polish commonwealth and in fact owed its wealth and prosperity to its position as Poland's only seaport. When the former state of Poland was partitioned and Danzig became a Prussian town all the flourishing commerce fell into decay and Danzig lost its importance and sank into the condition of a small provincial seaport town. Now there is every chance that the free town of Danzig will regain its importance and rise once more to commercial prosperity.

This point of view is rapidly gaining ground among the commercial burghers and they look with rising favor upon the resuscitated Polish Republic, all the more that a large part of the native population is of old Polish descent or comes from the neighboring Kaschub peasantry, likewise the descendants of the original Polish inhabitants of the Pomeranian coast. But besides these there is a large influx population of Prussians especially belonging to the official and civil service spheres, and also many families belonging to the military classes.

Hostile to Poland

These people are intensely hostile to Poland and extremely imperialistic in feeling. It is they who oppose all the attempts at a good understanding and make the negotiations so difficult. The Treaty of Versailles and the articles of the convention leave room for most diverse interpretation and every point has to be discussed by separate commissions, leaving, therefore, a large field for a policy of opposition. Nevertheless matters have moved forward latterly; the postal and railway questions have been finally decided apparently to mutual satisfaction.

The casting vote and decision in all disputed matters lies with the League of Nations, which has deputed General Haking as its representative and High Commissioner. His task is not an easy one and requires not only practical sense but also an understanding of the history and former conditions and life of the two parties. Above all it is necessary to realize that it is not always the leading party in the senate that represents the true feeling of the Danzig burghers, the real descendants of the prosperous citizens who made of Danzig a sort of Venice of the north.

American Help

Among other matters the Polish representatives spoke of the generous help given by America to Poland. All the transports of corn and foodstuffs came in via Danzig and although now fortunately owing to the good harvest Poland, it is hoped, will be independent of help as regards bread this year the cordial feeling which Poles entertain for the Americans will not diminish nor will they forget the heartkindly spirit shown by the America people.

As regards Danzig itself, thou there is plenty of food everywhere a of the best quality, the inhabitan complain bitterly of excessive dea ness and heavy taxes. Strikes a prevalent and a general strike w proclaimed for August 4, which, ho ever, was only partially carried o While Danzig overflows with fo products the neighboring country quite destitute and can barely suff for the wants of the population. T reason lies in the fact that smuggli is carried on to such an extent th the population is left without the ne necessary articles of food such eggs, butter and milk. Here as eve where the profiteers carry on th nefarious work and cause the mis and privation of the people.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN POSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monit

DANZIG, Danzig—The anti-Sem League in Posen is pursuing a vig ous campaign in opposition to proposed unification with Grea Poland. At a recent meeting ca by the league for the purpose of tating for anti-Jewish pogroms, it stated that unification would in duce a large number of Jews f Great Poland into the district, that they would be a menace to future of the pure Polish race th The anti-Semitic League has issued appeal to all classes of the Po people to fight against the Jews every possible way and to keep Province of Posen as well as Po rania free from Jews. The appeal mands the commencement of an a Jewish boycott, especially in direction of refusing to supply Jews arriving in Posen with dwellin food and employment.

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In mode, pastelle shades and white.

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BALTIC STATES SEE NEED TO FEDERATE

Idea of a Baltic Entente Has Become a Political Topic Much Discussed in Press of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Baltic States which have risen out of the debris of Russia feel ever more convinced that they are dependent upon one another and cannot prosper by remaining in a state of isolation. The idea of a Baltic federation or a Baltic entente has become a topic much discussed in the press and in political circles, especially so in Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia.

Meetings of representatives of these countries, which are in the first place interested in the bringing about of a political arrangement, together with those of Finland and Poland, have taken place several times. Just recently a conference was convened in Helsingfors at which, however, Lithuania was not represented. And that is the salient point. Lithuania and Poland, although not in a state of war, are at any rate in a state of hostility, and that makes all the efforts toward a general understanding rather hopeless.

A Set of Questions

It may be asked, "Whom should such a federation unite?" Poland of course, wants Lithuania to be excluded, whereas Latvia advocates the cause of Lithuania. Another combination inspired by Lithuania comprises solely herself, Latvia and Esthonia. There exists, as one sees, a set of questions, various contradictory interests being involved, which makes the task a very difficult one indeed. The conflict between Poland and Lithuania is rooting very deeply, and is not to be removed with the simple settlement of the Vilna problem. There is a firm belief in all informed circles that Poland would at once wage war against Lithuania if she were not financially bankrupt and embarrassed by the situation in Upper Silesia and Eastern Galicia.

A similar status prevails concerning Poland and Latvia. There is a disputed territory in Latvia—Latgallia, the bulk of the population of which is Latvian, whereas the upper classes are to a great extent Poles. Poland is claiming this area for itself. It is generally felt in Riga that as soon as Poland has taken possession of Lithuania she will wage war on Latvia with the purport of conquering Latgallia and occupying in due course the whole of Latvia. Poland needs a free outlet to the sea, and Latvia owns the best ports.

There is no friction between Poland and Esthonia. On the contrary Esthonia, being the weakest and the most exposed of the new states, wants to lean against Poland, and she is viewing a union with Poland as a security against a Russian menace. The case of Finland is a most particular one. The decision of the League of Nations with regard to the Aland Islands has, it would seem, estranged Finland from Sweden and stimulated her rapprochement toward the Baltic States. However, the French influence, which is now getting a strong hold in Finland, and is beginning to substitute that of Great Britain, is affecting the relationships of Finland and the Baltic States. As France is backing Poland, Finland is now prepared to support Poland's partnership in the federation even at the cost of Lithuania.

Poland's Protects

The conference at Helsingfors has not brought the case of the Baltic federation any further. People met, talked, and decided to meet again. The Polish representative declared to the press that Poland was interested in the independent existence of the Baltic States, but when the representatives of Latvia claimed that Lithuania should be invited to enter the federation Poland raised protests. The Poles all the time carried on a secret campaign against Lithuania and Latvia. The Esthonians felt rather uneasy in that atmosphere of intrigues.

The Helsingfors conference was a fiasco. The protagonists of a Baltic federation have come to realize that for the time being there could be viewed only an arrangement between Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia. Several conventions, as, for instance, a postal and a consular one, also a treaty concerning the extradition of criminals, have already been concluded between these states.

According to a Latvian paper, a conference of the Esthonian, Latvian and Lithuanian ministers of finance is shortly to take place in Reval, with the object of establishing a common custom policy and discussing a scheme of economic policy with regard to banking and so on. Should this conference be successful, an economic union of these three Baltic states could be envisaged; the difficulties being, however, by no means small. There is, for example, the question of money exchange between Latvia and Esthonia. Lithuania has no monetary standard of her own, but this country has an active trading balance of which neither of the other border states, not even Finland, can boast.

These and other difficulties are, however, not of a nature as to hamper seriously a common understanding. People are becoming tired of custom barriers and the economic intercourse will gain considerably by the carrying out of the lofty aims which inspire the members of the conference which is going to be held later at Reval.

LIQUOR VOTE IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia — Sir James Mitchell, the Premier, has promised anti-liquor organizations that under a proposed act to amend the licensing measure, all licenses will come under the local option polls. He expressed himself in favor of liquor reform and personally as preferring a straight out Yes or No issue on the question of no-license.

BRITISH LABOR ON GOVERNMENT WORK

Party Sees Need to Control Each Department by Special Committee Instead of Minister Responsible to House as Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the time when the affairs of the United States Shipping Board and other causes have brought the problem of efficiency in nationalized industries once more before the public, it is of interest to note that a new contribution has been made to the discussion of the topic by the British Labor Party's advisory committee on the machinery of government.

The Labor Party is the main advocate in Great Britain of national or municipal conduct of industry, and its object has been to find an answer to the criticisms usually leveled at nationalization. It has therefore consulted numerous business men, who during the war served in government departments, in the hope of ascertaining from them the chief obstacles to efficiency which they had found. It is pointed out that government work falls into three rough divisions, namely, that which is administrative, that which consists in conduct of a public enterprise—such as is the post office or (in Great Britain) the telephones—and that which is mixed, such as that of the War Office, which has vast subsidiaries, like arsenals, of a trading character.

Many of the difficulties, they claim, which have hindered efficiency in the past have sprung from treating these types of work in the same way. In particular, the control of the Treasury and the House of Commons over every detail of expenditure has been wrongly exercised, and has deprived the directorates of the trading departments of the liberty which the responsible heads of a joint stock company enjoy.

Patrimonial Method

The suggestion is made that these departments should be worked as a commercial enterprise of the same kind is worked—by being allotted a certain amount of capital for development and running expenses, and allowed to spend it as experience and judgment indicate—subject, of course, to subsequent accountability if the money is not spent to advantage. The difficulty in conducting a business when the consent of the Treasury or other outside body must be sought to every payment in advance is obvious, and in France, for example, has led to a wide adoption of what the French call the "patrimonial" method, by which a certain measure of autonomy is attained.

The Labor Party calls attention to another difficulty inherent in all governmental operations under a democratic régime, but especially felt under the English system, which compels every member of the government to sit in one or the other Houses of Parliament. Cabinet and other ministers, chosen originally for parliamentary gifts rather than for knowledge of the business of their respective offices, are always at some disadvantage against criticism. The critic may be an expert in the subject under discussion, or he may have studied one aspect of it simply for the purpose of a partisan attack.

Great latitude is allowed to questions and "supplementary questions," especially in the House of Commons, and ministers are constantly in the position of having to meet attacks for which they are only partially prepared. Moreover, with the party system in full operation, a large section of the House will be on the lookout for any official act on which a minister can be put in a difficult position. Some act of a subordinate, justified or not if all the circumstances were known, is brought before the House, usually with as short notice as the rules permit, and the minister nominally responsible is made to appear either ignorant of what his department has been doing or as having authorized something which in the pressure of debate he does not know how to defend, because the facts are not present to his mind.

Skilled in Explanation

No minister likes to be so situated, and therefore the types of official who tend to be most esteemed are those who are skilled in devising parliamentary explanations for their ministerial chiefs, and still more those who never do anything which requires explanation. A system which destroys a man's prospects of promotion for a single mistake which embarrasses his chief, whatever is his general level of accomplishment, tends to produce the type of man who takes no risks and therefore achieves nothing.

This the Labor Party recognizes, but the only remedy it can suggest is the control of each department by a special parliamentary committee instead of by a minister responsible to the House as a whole. Whether this would remove the admitted difficulty, or would only do so at the sacrifice of ministerial responsibility as built into the Constitution at the present time, are questions upon which opinions will differ, and on which the Labor Party does not seem to provide an answer. Certainly many experienced officials, while admitting the weakness of the present machinery when required to handle unaccustomed problems, are against committee control, as tending to undermine responsibility.

WORK OF REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Committee Agreed on Composite Body With Selected Section and Section Elected From the Peers by the Peers Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Two recent events have brought into prominence the position of the House of Lords in the British Constitution. One is the publication of the results of the work of the Unionist Reconstruction Committee in connection with the question of the reform of the House of Lords; the other is the situation which has arisen as a result of the unexpected action of the peers in amending the Safeguarding of Industries Bill.

This bill was certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons as being a money bill, and by the terms of the Veto Act, which was the subject of such an embittered controversy between the Liberals and Tories in the years before the war, this ruling rendered the assent of the House of Lords superfluous, provided that the bill reached the Second Chamber a month before the end of the session. It was thus perfectly possible for the government, by delaying the formal close of the session for a few weeks, to ignore the amendments introduced by the Lords. Instead of adopting this course, however, they cited certain ancient privileges of the Commons, dating from the seventeenth century.

Strengthened by Reform

It is plain from this procedure that the government was not willing to make use of the Veto Act. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that many of the members of the Cabinet were strongly opposed to the passage of that measure, and would naturally not be favorable to any exercise of the powers it conceded. This section of the government and the Unionist Party generally are more anxious that the Lords should be strengthened by well-designed reform, than that the Commons should consummate a fresh superiority by the exercise of the Veto Act.

It is in this light that the resolutions of the Unionist Reconstruction Committee become important. The committee has unanimously decided that the reformed Second Chamber should be a composite body consisting of a selected and an elected section; and that the selected portion should consist principally of peers elected by the peerage from among their own number. Various modes of electing the elected portion of the Second Chamber, including both direct and indirect methods, were discussed by the committee, but no resolution was taken on this part of the subject.

Power of Second Chamber

As regards the powers of the reformed Second Chamber the committee indorse the recommendations of the Bryce conference. This, it will be remembered, was a conference appointed in 1917 by the Prime Minister under the presidency of Viscount Bryce. Its recommendations were that 246 persons be elected to the Second Chamber by panels of members of the House of Commons distributed in geographical groups; that another section, numbering about one-fourth of the Chamber, should be chosen by a joint standing committee of both houses in the first place, and afterwards of the Commons and the new Second Chamber, from hereditary peers and bishops. At the second and third elections not less than half should be hereditary peers and bishops; and thereafter the field of choice of the joint committee should be enlarged so that not fewer than 30 members would be hereditary peers and bishops; and so long as the Chamber continues to exercise judicial functions the Lord Chancellor and the law lords should be members ex-officio.

The term of office of all members of the Second Chamber (except as regards law lords) should be 12 years. One-third would retire quadrennially. Peers not members of this Second Chamber would be eligible to be elected to the House of Commons. It is provided that financial bills will not be amended or rejected by the Second Chamber, and in the case of disagreement upon the definition of what is a financial bill, decision would rest with an authority composed of seven members of each House.

Considerable importance attaches to the Unionist Reconstruction Committee's resolutions, together with the Bryce report, in view of the fact that prominent Unionist members of the Coalition, such for instance as the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead) are known to incline strongly to a reformed and strengthened Second Chamber. There is also the possibility that, in the event of a Labor government coming into office, a strong stabilising and conservative check may be felt to be necessary by the propertied and business classes.

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which will open on Monday, October 10th

Further particulars will be announced at a later date

TZECH AND GERMAN SEEK COOPERATION

German Deputies Express Desire on Part of Germans in Republic for Undisturbed Labor and to End Racial Antagonism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Among responsible Germans in Tzecho-Slovakia there is a clear indication of eagerness for peaceful cooperation with the Tzechs. Several German deputies have expressed the desire on the part of the German inhabitants of the Republic for undisturbed labor and the need for terminating all racial hatred. It will, of course, take some time before racial antagonism will entirely subside, and before Germans and Magyars will fully reconcile themselves with the new conditions.

Sooner or later, however, the Germans will realize that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has come to stay, and that they have nothing to gain by their negative attitude. On the part of the Tzechs there is a sincere willingness to come to terms with the Bohemian Germans, and President Masaryk especially is known as being anxious to bring about a peaceful cooperation between all the races inhabiting the Republic. There is no doubt that such cooperation will be realized when the racial animosities left by the war have subsided.

German Minority

Out of the 13,500,000 of Tzecho-Slovakia's population, there are about 3,000,000 Germans and 500,000 Magyars. A census was taken in February last, but, at the time of writing, the figures of the racial division have not yet been published. The above estimates, however, may be considered as fairly accurate. It is obvious that this German minority is of consiederable importance, and its treatment constitutes a test case for Tzecho-Slovak statesmanship.

When the Peace Conference recognised the integrity of the ancient Tzech territories only a section of the Bohemian Germans actually protested. The majority appeared to be content with their lot. Apart from a few chauvinists, the Bohemian Germans were shrewd enough to think in economic terms. They were well aware of the economic advantages accruing to them as citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia. The northern Bohemian industries would be almost ruined if incorporated into Germany, and this was why a large number of Bohemian Germans preferred to remain citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia.

No Differentiations

The Tzecho-Slovak Constitution makes no difference between the races living within the Republic. In certain cases, particularly as regards the number of schools, the Germans are in a privileged position. They have about 3300 primary schools, 80 secondary schools, two higher technical schools and one university. In Bohemia and Moravia the Germans have 23 gymnasiums (grammar schools) and the Tzechs 28, although the racial proportion is 3.7.

Yet some of the German nationalists, who only a short time since were openly expressing their desire to annihilate the Tzech people, are complaining of "oppression." They especially complain that some German schools have been closed down and given over to the use of Tzech children. This is undoubtedly true, but the reason why this was done is that no German children attended them. In many towns there were no schools for Tzech children at all during the Austrian régime. However, since the overthrow of the Austrian régime Tzech schools have been established in these towns, and Tzech children, who up to then had to attend German schools, went to the Tzech schools, and the German schools, remaining empty, naturally had to be closed.

Landowners Expropriated

Another complaint raised by German nationalists is that many German landowners are to be expropriated in accordance with the provision of the Land Reform Bill which was passed in the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly. Here again it is necessary to point out how these German landowners first acquired their land. They deprived the Tzech peasants of it during the Tzech rebellion against the Hapsburgs in 1620, and it was only an act of justice that the land thus acquired should be restored to the peasants who were its original owners. Moreover, in accordance with the bill, all the German landowners will be compensated.

The Germans took further exception to the law concerning the Austrian war loans. In accordance with the Peace Treaty, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has the right to repudiate the Austrian and Hungarian war loans, but it offered the holders of these loans, who for the greater part are Germans, 75 crowns in the Tzech state loan, at the rate of 3½ per cent, for every 100 crowns they had subscribed to the former war loans. At the same time they were called upon to contribute 75 Tzech crowns in cash to the new Tzech loan, bringing in 5½ per cent for each 100 crowns of their previous holding.

Unreasonable Demands

The Germans, however, will not subscribe to this new Tzecho-Slovak loan, and demand a payment of 100 Tzech crowns in the loan at 5½ per cent for every 100 crowns they hold in the war loans. These demands are totally unreasonable, and if complied with, they would prove disastrous to the Tzecho-Slovak finances. In Austria the amount given for 100 crowns in the Austrian war loan is only 100 crowns in the Austrian state loan at 5½ per cent, and 100 Austrian crowns are worthy scarcely 20 Tzecho-Slovak crowns. Hence the interest of 5½ per cent on the Austrian loan is scarcely more than 1 per cent on the Tzech loan.

It will thus be seen that the Tzech-Slovak State is paying the German holders of Austrian war loan nearly four times the value of the loan they hold, and three times as much as these loans are bringing in Austria. An endeavor is being made to introduce the Austrian war loan onto Tzecho-Slovak territory, but none the less the Germans in Tzecho-Slovakia continue to complain that they are being robbed by the Tzecho-Slovak authorities, while in reality everything has been done in their interest to gain their sympathies for the Tzecho-Slovak Republic.

A Conciliatory Policy

The conciliatory policy of the Tzechs has met with no response from those German circles which are under the influence of Pan-German ideas. While certain of the German politicians showed themselves disposed to fall in with the new order of things, the Pan-Germans, such as Dr. Lodgman and others, have not ceased to agitate against the Republic. It seems as if the German nationalists regarded equality of rights which they have been granted as an injustice toward them, since they consider their only rights to be superior rights. They appear still to believe on their old idea of a "ruling nation."

This Pan-German agitation is symptomatic of the methodical and deliberate activity carried on by the Pan-Germans, either as regards the non-payment of taxes, the incitement not to perform military service, or to resist the authorities. And that these incitements are not merely verbal in character is proved by the fact that recently, in a storehouse belonging to a frontier district, 125 Mauser rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition were discovered.

The Tzecho-Slovak Government is, of course, following with close attention this systematic seditious activity of the Pan-Germans and on no account allows the inner tranquillity of the Republic to be endangered in so irresponsible a manner. The government has also sufficient resources at its disposal to nip this activity in the bud.

HIGH PRICES STILL PREVAIL IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Press reports announcing a big drop in the cost of foodstuffs all over England, in Belfast and elsewhere, have had the effect of arousing Dublin to investigate the cause of what appears to be a system of shameless profiteering in that city. Representative farmers, who were interviewed, testified that although wholesale prices had fallen considerably there was scarcely any advantage offered to the consumer. It transpired that while the farmer received only 7½d. to 9d. per gallon for milk, the retailer charged 9½d. per quart; that the price of bacon per cwt—180s. to 200s.—would enable shopkeepers to sell it at 2s. per lb., instead of the usual 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; that beef and mutton were still sold at war rates, although the price of fat cattle had decreased enormously; and so on. It was found that the farmers, who did very well in war time, were since obliged to draw upon their reserves and were not at all optimistic about their future prospects. Their wool-clip for the last two years was found to be still on their hands and unsalable except at a figure far below pre-war average.

Investigation on the whole tended to show that, while the high wages demanded by Labor could be held more or less responsible for the prevalent prices, the real culprit was to be found somewhere between the producer and the consumer in the guise of the retailer or the "middleman."

That gross profiteering is going on is evident from the fact that although butter, bread, milk, cheese and potatoes, which are still very expensive, cost more or less the same all over the city, such commodities as fruit, fish, meat, bacon and vegetables vary from day to day, from street to street, and even in shops in the same street. There appears to be no attempt to standardize prices, and one shop will charge, for instance, 3d. for a lemon which can be purchased in another not far off for 2½d. Such is also the case with fish, meat and bacon, and the thrifty housekeeper has to make a thorough search in order to spend money to the best advantage. Consequently the public is being warned to buy only from those shops which mark clearly in their windows the prices of articles for sale. And since it is computed that the cost of many foodstuffs in Dublin is 50 per cent higher than in Belfast and nearly 100 per cent more than in London, the city workingman may well feel justified in refusing to consent to a reduction in wages while such conditions prevail.

AUSTRALIA AND REPARATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — While the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, could not confirm a press cable that 20 per cent of the reparation payments then pending by Germany should be divided between India and the dominions, he declared that an arrangement of this kind would be very welcome. Australia had given up hoping anything in the way of reparation from Germany but it now appeared as if something definite was to be arranged. Australia's war debt amounted to more than £330,000,000 on June 30. If Germany pays reparation to the Allies of £6,600,000,000 the British Empire's share may be £1,320,000,000, of which on a 20 per cent basis the dominions would receive $264,000,000. This sum would be divided between India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, the war debts of Australia and Canada being somewhat alike but those of New Zealand, and South Africa being naturally smaller.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR OCTOBER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The twenty-sixth meeting of the American Astronomical Society was held last month in Middletown, Connecticut, at the Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University. There were present about 100 astronomers and guests from different sections of the United States and Canada. Such a gathering affords a sort of clearing house of the astronomical transactions of the year. Reports of work accomplished or in progress, plans for future attacks upon the mysteries of the universe, all are a part of the proceedings.

The subject of spectrographic binaries seemed a favorite one. Pairs of stars, too close together to be distinguished as double by any telescope except when aided by the spectroscope, are known as spectroscopic binaries. Many of the members gave the elements of the orbits in which the components of these binaries move, as determined by their careful observations. Prof. Louis A. Bauer spoke of the "Earth-effect" on solar activity. Prof. Solon I. Bailey gave a discussion of the intensive search being conducted at Harvard for new stars. During 18 months of the search 14 new stars have been found, or about nine a year. He calculated that of novae brighter than the ninth magnitude there are on the average 18 or more appearing every year. Prof. Benjamin Boss of Albany gave his results as to the real motions of the stars. Prof. E. W. Brown of Yale propounded a new theory for the Trojan group of asteroids, that is those asteroids affected by the gigantic mass of the planet Jupiter. Cepheid variables, dark nebulæ in the Orion and Sagittarius regions, and the internal motions in spiral nebulæ were other subjects treated. Coming down to earth, papers on experiments in photography important in astronomy, the early evolution of the reflecting telescope, the diurnal variation of clock rates, and the chronographic registration of radio time signals were presented.

Reports were received from various sources relative to the bright object near the sun seen at the Lick Observatory early in August. The indications are that it was a comet moving in such an orbit as to be observable only in a very limited way. News came from the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, that the astronomers there had measured the angular diameter of Antares, the bright star of the Scorpion. This is the third star to be successfully measured, the other two being Betelgeuse and Arcturus, as already described in this column. The angular diameter of Antares proves to be 0.40 of a second of arc. The value of 0.28 of a second predicted by Professor Russell of Princeton is seen to be very satisfactory. Although the angular diameter is less than that of Betelgeuse, yet Antares is so much farther away that it is really the larger star. Its diameter is calculated to be about 400,000,000 miles, against 218,000,000 miles for Betelgeuse. Hence, it seems, according to present knowledge, the largest of the stars.

Future total eclipses of the sun formed an interesting topic. There are three eclipses of importance coming. The first occurs in September, 1922, visible in Australia, the second in September, 1923, visible in Lower California and Mexico, and the third in January, 1925, which will have its path over New England. The chief aim of astronomers in observing the next eclipse will be to test out the Einstein theory as to the bending of the beams of starlight when the rays pass near the sun.

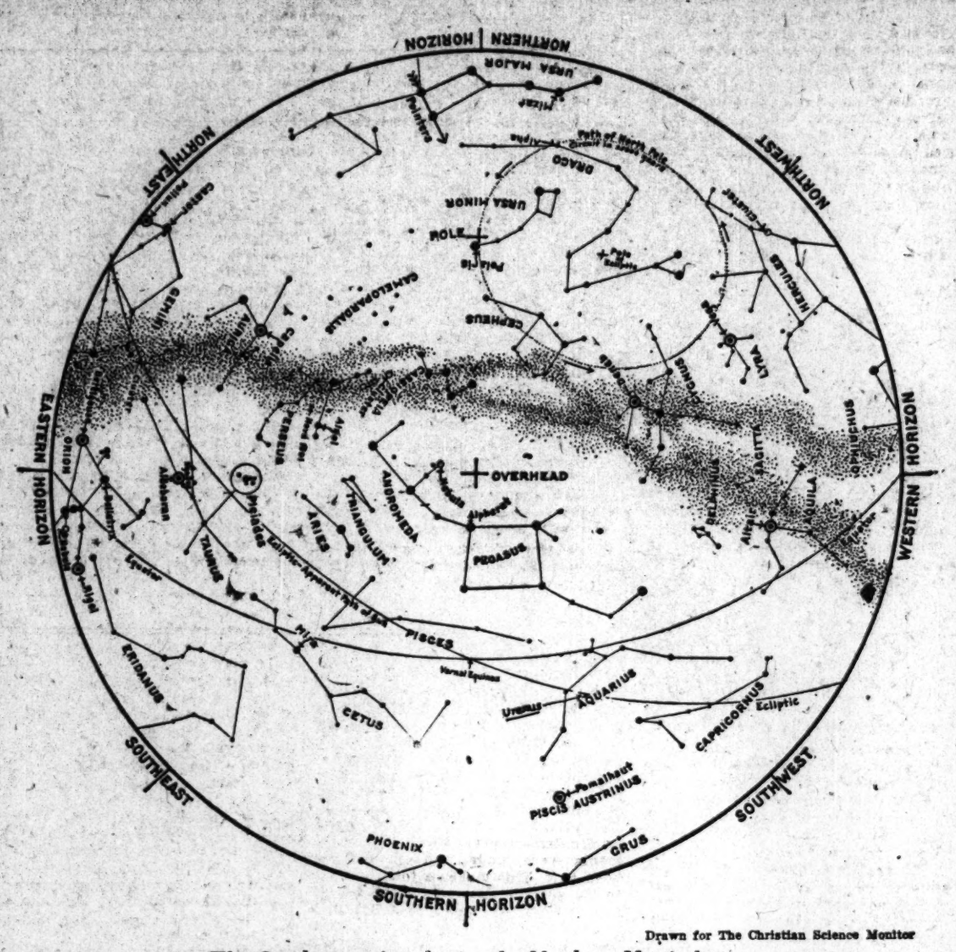
At the conversazione, Dr. Otto Klotz of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada, talked on the use of the wireless in the Arctic. He is the man who is described as having bound together the British Empire by a girdle of accurately determined longitude stations. Now they are using wireless waves 15 miles long to convey the time signals which shall fix Arctic stations definitely on the map.

During the meeting at Middletown, Dr. C. V. L. Charlier, professor of astronomy at Lund, Sweden, was elected an honorary member of the society. Other living honorary members are Prof. J. C. Kapteyn of Groningen, Holland, and Sir Frank W. Dyson, astronomer royal of England.

At our time of observation, as shown in the caption of the accompanying map, we see the Great Square of Pegasus above us, just south of the zenith. The star Alpherat really belongs to Andromeda but lends itself to form the conspicuous quadrilateral of stars. The Great Nebula in Andromeda, still nearer to the zenith, is in fine position for observation, being so far removed from the mists of the horizon. Many of our summer friends among the constellations are now departing. Hercules, Ophiuchus, Lyra, Aquila, Delphinus, and Cygnus are dropping in the west. Full compensation is afforded in the east by Perseus, Taurus, Orion, and Gemini. The Pleiades and the Hyades in Taurus are a never-failing source of wonder at their beauty. Southward Pisces, Cetus, Aquarius, Capricornus, and Piscis Austrinus occupy the sky with portions of Phoenix and Grus on the horizon. Observers in the southern states will see more of these low-lying constellations. In the north Ursa Major has reached its nearest approach to old ocean's wave, and will soon mount upward as it circles the pole. Cassiopeia now above the pole follows close after Cepheus. In mythology Andromeda was the daughter of King Cepheus and Queen Cassiopeia. The first-magnitude stars now visible are Vega, Deneb, and Altair in the west, Fomalhaut in the south, and Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux, Betelgeuse, and Rigel in the east.

The planet Mercury is an evening star and at greatest distance from the sun on October 7. At best it will be difficult to observe. Uranus in Aquarius is well placed, but is scarcely visible to the naked eye. The other planets are all to be seen as morning stars in the eastern sky.

There are two eclipses this month. The first on October 1 is a total eclipse of the sun, but is not visible in the northern hemisphere. The other, a partial lunar eclipse, occurs on October 16. In the northern hemisphere, the beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in Asia except the eastern portion, Europe, and Africa. The ending will be visible generally in western Asia, Europe, Africa, and North America except the western portion. In New England the moon enters the earth's shadow at 4:14 p. m., and leaves the shadow at 7:34 p. m. At the greatest obscuration, 94 per cent of the moon's diameter will dip into the shadow.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The October evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they appear on October 6 at 11 p. m., October 22 at 10 p. m., November 6 at 9 a. m., and November 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

JEWS EMIGRATE FROM LATVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Palestine office in Riga has issued a report of its activities which shows that it was instrumental in the emigration to Palestine during the period from the beginning of May to the end of December, 1920, of a total of 275 persons, composed of 83 Chaluzim from Lettland, 41 from Lithuania and 151 ordinary travelers. From January till the end of April, 1921, a further 56 persons went to Palestine through the office, 13 of them belonging to the working class, 29 to the wealthy classes and 14 were called for from Palestine. Altogether during the whole year May, 1920, to May, 1921, the number of emigrants from Latvia to Palestine totaled 331 persons, consisting of 246 men and 85 women. There were 41 families in all. The Jewish Communist publication, the "Roter Stern," states that the movement to emigrate to Siberia is beginning to be noticeable among the Jewish population in the Ukrainian pogrom area. Jews are selling out not only their houses and belongings but also their communal property such as school buildings and synagogues.

ADVERTISING MEN TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Subjects of interest to everybody concerned in merchandising will be discussed at the second annual convention of the New England Advertising Clubs, which is to be held here on October 13, 14 and 15.

GUIDING FUTURE OF AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Interstate Conference of Labor Party to Be Held at Brisbane, and Will Represent Labor's Second Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The interstate conference of the Australian Labor Party, held in Brisbane on October 10, will represent Labor's sober second thought. The extraordinary bolt toward the revolutionary Socialist wing which marked the recent all-Australian Trades Union Conference in Melbourne may be followed by a wholesome reaction which will express itself in Brisbane.

The Melbourne conference did not bind the Australian Labor Party, but its decisions must be accepted, rejected or modified and it is just at this point of ultimate decision that Labor needs cool heads and unlimited tact. If the loss of the Maranoa seat to the Country Party and the Labor débâcle in the Queensland municipal elections have any significance outside the northern state, they must be regarded as a warning that Australia is not yet ready to accept a platform strongly suggestive of revolutionary Socialism with a council of action which might easily develop into an autocracy.

Unions Break Away

There are other signs which indicate that the extremists will not sweep the Brisbane conference as they did the Melbourne. While the New South Wales Labor Council has issued a manifesto to the unions requesting them to form themselves into industrial groups in accordance with the plan adopted in Melbourne, its own grip on unions in this state is weakening. The withdrawal of the Shop Assistants Union from affiliation with the Labor Council, because of disapproval of the latter's extreme views, makes the fourth union which has withdrawn in the last few months. As an illustration of the policy to which exception has been taken by the more conservative trades unionists, the following extract may be given from the council's manifesto:

"The formation of the Council of Action by the Melbourne Congress brings Australia into line with the world's movement. It indicates clearly the vital necessity of the working class making its demands felt by a new compact organism, entirely independent of and free from parliamentary control. To ensure this the personnel of the council must be under the direction and control of industrially organized Labor. The necessity for first overthrowing the capitalist class State—i.e., the coercive forces of the capitalist institutions (press, police, naval, and military) which rest upon the economic foundations of capitalism and function directly in their class interests—and the establishment of state forms resting upon the economic foundation of the political supremacy of the working class, were clearly shown.

"We propose that all trades unions shall control Labor politics by forming an industrial group, all unions to affiliate with this group, and at a special conference of all unions the delegates at such conference to decide upon a basis of affiliation of the trades unions to all political bodies."

Opposition in Tasmania

In Tasmania disapproval of the recent Melbourne conference has been more marked. Three Labor leaders of the state Parliament addressed a large gathering in Hobart and condemned the preamble and resolutions of that now famous gathering. The fact that outspoken criticisms were received without dissent by the audience showed that a large section in the Island State is not prepared to adopt revolutionary counsels. One of the speakers advised the workers to have the Melbourne resolutions rejected or seriously modified. The constitution of the Labor Party, he declared, favored reform by education, legislation and evolution, rather than by revolution as advocated in the preamble adopted by the conference, which said that Labor should take and hold all means of production, distribution and exchange. All three Labor members declared in favor of obtaining constitutional reforms by legislation.

The president of the Australian Workers Union, which has been captured by the One Big Union, issued a reply to the Tasmanian Labor members. He claimed that the preamble and resolutions adopted at the Labor conference did not go beyond the present Labor objective and the pledge signed by Labor members of Parliament. The reply, however, drew a fresh broadside from the recalcitrant Labor men, in the course of which one member, Mr. Sheridan, said: "It would indeed be a tragedy to the Labor movement in this country, where the ballot box is free to all, to resort either to revolution or to confiscation. Let Russia act as a warning and a terrible example."

In the present ferment through which the Labor movement is passing weight must be attached to the ballots being taken among the unions forming the Transport Workers Federation on the question of forming an organization which would be known as the Transport Industrial Union of Australia and would eventually become part of the One Big Union. About 40,000 workers will be affected by the decision. The first ballot announced was that cast by members of the New South Wales branch of the Wharf Laborers Union and the result was the rejection of the proposal by 1176 to 962.

BURNS' MANUSCRIPTS FOUND IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNFERMLINE, Scotland—Among the personal belongings of a former Dunfermline merchant, James Faulds, have recently been discovered what appear to be three genuine specimens of manuscripts of Robert Burns, the Scottish national bard.

One of the manuscripts is a letter, docketed as "Purchased in Dumfries, 1815," and is addressed to Mrs. McLebose, Potter Row, Edinburgh. It is dated "St. James Square, Edinburgh, 6th. Jany, 1788." There is on the document besides the address "Mrs. Agnes McLebose, Porter-row, Edinburgh," a note to the effect that sixpence was paid for the transmission of the letter. Inside is a poem of four stanzas of five lines each, the first line reading "Full many a tedious hour with care oppressed."

The second poem, which is a shorter one, is described in the author's writing as a "Song for Mr. James Johnson, Edinburgh" and is headed "Polwart on the Green." Mr. Johnson was a well-known collector of Scottish song. Underneath the verses are the following words—"Sent to Mr. Johnson, and if not suitable for his purpose to be returned to me—Robert Burns."

On the third manuscript is written, "Sent to Mrs. Dunlop—An Elegy." This poem corresponds with verses quoted as "An Elegy on Stella" in Henley and Henderson's life of the poet. The verses in the Dunfermline manuscript are, however, fewer in number than those in the published version, and they differ in this respect that whereas the latter purports to be addressed to "Stella" reference is made in at least one verse of the Dunfermline manuscripts to "My Mary."

The MSS. are now in the possession of George Philip of Dunfermline, who is a grandson of Mr. Faulds, referred to above.

BEIRUT'S DISEMBARKING PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Derwiche Haddad, a merchant of Beirut, has presented to the Chamber of Commerce a petition requesting its help in obtaining from the government the concession for disembarking all merchandise before it passes into the Beirut custom house. He undertakes to do this at 90 piastres Syrian per ton. This is a saving of almost 100 per cent on the present rates charged by the maritime agencies. The Chamber of Commerce has prepared a report which it has presented to the high commissariat demanding its approbation of the Haddad proposal.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES WAR BONDS A FEATURE

Rails Also Gain in This Market That Continues to Improve but Government Issues Are the Center of Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in United States Liberty and Victory bonds continued to dominate the bond market during the past week. The volume was unusually heavy, with these issues comprising a large portion of the dealings. Several new high records for the year were established, Victory 4¾s being particularly active, that issue rising to 99⅛. One of the most significant occurrences of the week was the purchase of a block of these bonds with a par value of $5,000,000, said to be for the United States Government. This is the largest single transaction ever made in Liberty bonds. The average price of Liberty bonds has advanced $3 a $100 bond during the last six weeks. The second 4¼s have advanced more than $9.50 a $100 bond since the low record in May. The strength in these issues is attributed to easier money conditions, which has tended to eliminate a large part of the forced selling from companies in need of funds. The slack industrial condition in some lines of business is resulting in the accumulation of money, a considerable part of which is being used for the purchase of United States war bonds. Still higher quotations are expected by bond men as a result of the lower rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Rail Bonds Strong

Other government bonds were irregular during the week, little activity being displayed. Industrial issues were generally irregular. Pronounced strength, however, was displayed by the railroad group, which is regarded as one of the leaders in the current upward movement in bond prices. The improvement in net earnings of carriers is, of course, one of the chief factors. The recent purchase from the United States Government of about $97,000,000 of equipment trust certificates and their successful sale by bankers on a 5.75 per cent to 5.80 per cent basis for the stronger roads is regarded as a good sign for credit.

Large bondholders have recently done considerable switching from tax-exempt securities to high-yielding industrial, railroad and public utility issues, according to bond men, who attribute this tendency to the fact that Congress is expected to pass a new tax bill containing a provision for a reduction ranging from 65 to 32 per cent in the surtax on incomes.

The price movement of railroad, public utility and industrial bonds, compared with the movement in United States Liberty Loan 3½ per cent tax-exempt and municipal bonds reflects this change. The combined average of 40 corporation bonds shows an advance of 3.38 per cent from January 1, 1921, while Liberty Loan 3½ per cent bonds have dropped 3.14 points since early in 1921. Municipal bonds have also fallen off slightly.

After the corporation issues have reached a higher level, municipal bonds are also likely to rise in price in response to easier money. Municipal issues generally are now from 15 to 20 points below high prices of 1917. New York City bonds have been regarded as a barometer of price movements in municipal issues. These bonds have declined one or two points.

Argentine Issue

Of considerable interest was the issue of the Government of Argentina two-year 7 per cent Treasury gold notes at 99¾ to yield more than 7.20 per cent. Books of this issue were closed to subscriptions Thursday, bankers stating that they were well pleased with the degree of success attained. The issue is to be used in paying the Bank of the Argentine Nation for advances made to the Argentine Government.

An issue of 100,000,000 kroner lottery bonds has been sold by the Swedish Government. These bonds bear no interest, but there are to be two drawings annually for the first 10 years, at each of which 13,000 prizes, totaling 3,000,000 kroner, are to be distributed. At the end of 10 years all bonds not drawn will be exchanged for new bonds of the regular 5 per cent issue. It is believed that the next foreign loan flotation will be either for Chile or Cuba, the latter to the extent of about $60,000,000 and Chile for about $25,000,000.

The amount of United States farm loan bonds, to be offered October 1 or thereabouts, has not yet been fixed, but it is believed that the amount will be about $50,000,000 and the coupon rate of 5 per cent.

The city of Toronto has awarded $10,000,000 6 per cent serial bonds, due 1925 to 1951, inclusive, to a syndicate headed by the National City Company that bid 96.179. The securities are being offered at prices to yield 6.80 to 6.07 per cent and principal and interest will be payable in the United States or Canada. A syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., which recently sold $10,000,000 of the Province of Ontario 6 per cent gold bonds, due in 1943, has secured $5,000,000 additional bonds of that issue and is offering them at 99 and interest, to yield about 6.10 per cent.

A syndicate headed by the National City Company has purchased $15,000,000 of the State of West Virginia 5 per cent gold highway bonds, maturing from 1927 to 1946. The bonds are being offered at 98 and interest, to yield from 5.45 to 5.15 per cent. The Aluminum Company of America has sold an issue of $16,000,000 12-year 7 per cent bonds

BRADFORD WOOL SYSTEM ATTACKED

Textile Industry Authority Characterizes Working Costs Plan as Strangulation of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—On the occasion of the visit of Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Premier, to Bradford, an attack on the Bradford system of working costs was made by Mr. H. Norman Rae, M. P. Mr. Rae is one of the best-known members of the wool trade, and has traveled extensively in all the principal wool-growing countries of the world. He is principal of the firm of Pickles & Rae, and during the war he was regarded as one of the chief representatives of the wool textile industry in negotiations between the trade and the government.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Rae said they had got in the Bradford trade what was falsely described as "scientific costs of working." He referred particularly to the charges for wool combing, and stated that although the combing tariff was doubtless drawn up with the best of intentions, it was calculated to hinder rather than encourage business. Under the scale of charges fixed by the wool combers' organization, customers had to pay an extra penny per pound on the combing of burry wool as against clean merino. Such a tariff was not to be found in any other country, and its operation put the English user of burry wool right out of the market.

Under this scale of charges there was also a half-penny per pound extra for the combing of Cape wools and the combing of merino wools without oil, and this again was a severe handicap on the Bradford trade. In addition, there were what he described as scientific handling charges, scientific dock charges, and scientific labor charges—all of which were carried too far and tended to retard trade development. He summed up his charge against these excessive costs by describing them as a scientific strangulation of trade, a remark which has the approval of all members of the wool textile industry with the exception of those engaged in the combing section.

It remains to be seen whether this attack on the present system will bear fruit, but it is an undoubted fact that the British wool textile industry is suffering severely, from the excessively high costs of production. Although wool is cheap and the wages of operatives have been reduced, it is still practically impossible for Yorkshire firms to compete with Germany, and every week a considerable volume of business is going to that country which, before the war, came to the West Riding mills. The matter is receiving a good deal of attention, and various remedies have been suggested, but so far it has been found impossible to reduce the conversion costs to such an extent as to make any appreciable difference in the marketing of the goods produced. Curiously enough, the bulk of the export trade in textiles from the United Kingdom is being done with Germany, and this notwithstanding the adverse exchange. In the other markets of the world German houses are apparently in a position to undersell the British producers, and this is attributed solely to the heavy costs of production in this country.

OIL SHARES FIRMER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — Notwithstanding month-end tightness in money some gilt-edged investment issues were firmer on the stock exchange yesterday. French loans were quiet but well maintained. Oil shares were firmer on further repurchasing. Shell Transport Trading 4 9-16 and Mexican Eagle 4 3-16.

The industrial list was inactive and irregular. Hudson's Bay 5⅞. Cancellation of increased rates made Argentine rails heavy. Dollar descriptions were mixed but changes were small. Home rails were dull and easier.

Generally the markets were sluggish and the attendance in the house was light. The customary absenteeism for over the week-end was in evidence.

Consols for money 45⅝, Grand Trunk 1¾, De Beers 11⅝, Rand Mines 2⅝, bar silver 42⅝d. per ounce, money 4 per cent, discount rates, short bills 4 3-16@4¼ per cent, three months' bills 4⅛ per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of September 28, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

	Sept. 28 1921	Sept. 21 1921	Oct. 20 1920
Boston	76.0	75.1	41.4
New York	82.4	84.1	52.8
Philadelphia	70.4	67.2	50.6
Cleveland	68.6	67.5	53.2
Richmond	43.7	41.6	44.3
Atlanta	40.9	41.4	41.0
Chicago	67.3	66.3	38.9
St. Louis	58.9	57.0	39.4
Minneapolis	40.5	39.5	39.2
Kansas City	51.4	51.8	42.7
Dallas	39.7	39.6	40.6
San Francisco	66.*	67.1	41.7
Total	69.0	68.7	43.7

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the day previous and year ago, follow:

		Changes from Thurs	Wed.	Yr ago
10 highest grade rails	78.11	+.04	+	.69
10 second grade rails	77.10	+.05		+2.03
10 public utility bonds	75.79	+.32		+3.42
10 industrial bonds	86.56	+.27		+1.36
Combined average	79.39	+.17		+2.37

REPORT ON GERMAN TRADE AND HARVEST

Revival in Nearly All Industry, Gratifying Results of Commercial Fair and Crop Outlook Is Cause of Rejoicing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—According to the latest figures obtainable there appears to be a revival in almost all branches of German industries. This is primarily due to the depreciation of the mark, which has led to very numerous orders from foreign countries notwithstanding that the German prices in comparison with May and June have greatly increased. In Germany itself there is also a considerable disposition to buy, doubtless attributable to the expectation of still higher prices. The clothiers' and outfitters' branches will be full of work for another year. In the textile industry there is very marked improvement. Notably cotton goods have been and still are in great demand, chiefly on account of the constant rising of raw cotton prices. In this branch also there is more than ample work for months to come. For many years there has not been such activity on the cotton exchange as during the last few weeks, and even the cheapest kind of calico at 9 marks the meter is being bought up in such quantities that the manufacture is not nearly commensurate with the demand.

The iron industry reports great advance in all branches. Somewhat fluctuating, but on the whole much improved, is the machine industry. The automobile trade is brisk and the engine-building industry has sufficient commissions till the beginning of next year. Electro-technique, which was at a low ebb, has revived and the same is stated of the cement industry.

Coal Conditions

As trade and industry become more flourishing loud complaints are again heard concerning coal shortage, although over-much importance is not to be attached to these complaints. Upper Silesia's coal output in the month of August was far greater than in the preceding months. It was possible to export 1000 tons more each to Poland, German-Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Italy, Danzig and Memel than was the case in July. In raw brown-coal in Germany there is a large superfluity and fresh supplies are still being found.

The Leipzig Autumn Fair, which is always regarded as a reliable barometer of German commerce, has just published results. These are, on the whole, decidedly gratifying. The fair was visited by some thousands of foreigners, the greater part of whom were Dutch, Russians and Scandinavians. The North Americans were not so many in number as was expected and the majority of those were reserved in the matter of buying, which was a disappointment to those sanguine Germans who anticipated great orders in consequence of the recent signing of the peace treaty. From South America many purchasers on a large scale were present, and England was represented by some 70 business men who were all willing to renew their old relations with Germany. The French visitors were less interested in the fair than were the Belgians, the reason doubtless being the high duty of 300 per cent levied by the French Government upon all goods from the Leipzig fair. A similar high import tax deterred the few Spaniards present from making large purchases. Italy sent not only purchasers but vendors, a large quantity of beautiful Italian glass and porcelain being exhibited and quickly bought up. It is stated that there is every desire on the part of Italy to enter into extensive commercial relations with Germany, but the high duties in support of the home industries make this difficult.

Textiles Successful

The textile branch of the fair was, as was to be expected, perhaps the most successful, but the metal section ran it very close. The glass industry did excellent business, as did the earthenware and china, but for fine porcelain there was little demand, this coming under the head of "luxury articles" and being subjected to a 15 per cent tax. Leather goods, bureau necessaries and paper of all kinds did a splendid trade. German arts and crafts were triumphant and many beautiful articles in this line were also exhibited by Munich and Vienna firms. The technical and building sections of the fair were centers of interest, orders being given on an extensive scale. The toy trade unfortunately has not revived greatly, which is attributed to the high prices and to the fact that chocolate is now to be had in any quantity.

A cause of rejoicing to all but the extreme pessimists is Germany's good harvest. Despite the drought the crops are nearly all above the average. Rye especially, the staple grain of Germany, has been gathered in in excellent condition, the harvest being better than last year, which was considered a good medium one. The only shortage appears to be in fodder stuffs, which, in some parts of the country but not in all, suffered from the scarcity of rain. The potato crops are good; vegetables of all kinds are plentiful, though high in price. Apples, pears and plums glut the market. There has seldom been such a good fruit year in Germany, and the prices are lower in comparison with last year.

The allotment colonies on the outskirts of the city have become a great source of sustenance and profit to the working classes. The various municipalities in deserving cases give the ground and often supply the necessary seeds and plants for the beginning; the better-situated families pay a small rent and the municipality provides a pump for each colony. The owners of some of these colonies united recently in an exhibition of their flowers, fruit and vegetables which would have done credit to growers of professional standing. Most of the allotments have a summer arbor, frequently built by the proprietor, from which arises the popular name of the "Laubenkolonie," so that the garden is a place of recreation for the whole family on Sundays and holidays.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 89.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1921.

C. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Merger of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York with the Chase National Bank has been approved by the directors of the latter. The consolidated bank account will have total assets of $424,563,916. The capital stock of the Chase bank is to be increased from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and shares not required for exchange for Metropolitan Bank shares are to be offered to stock owners of the former for subscription.

Transvaal produced practically half the world's gold output last year. This is the highest proportion ever produced by these mines, but the quantity decreased substantially compared with previous year.

The State of North Carolina has borrowed $5,000,000 from New York bankers at 5.59 per cent. The money will be used for roads and state institutions.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada did business to the amount of $37,536,473 in the year ended July 31, 1921, according to a report issued by Gordon M. McGregor, vice-president of the corporation. After provision had been made for all expenses and for income tax the net profits transferred to the surplus of the company totaled $2,121,501, in addition to which must be added $231,127, representing a balance remaining in the 1920 business profits tax reserve, after all adjustments were made, and the tax had been paid. This makes a total addition to the surplus account for the year of $2,352,629. The output for the year was 46,832 motor cars and 3063 tractors, compared with 55,616 cars and 2385 tractors for the previous year.

The report of the New York State Department of Banks for the fiscal year ended July 1 shows that deposits in savings banks in that state are fast approaching the billion mark, amounting to $971,114,000, compared with $982,924,000 last year. Of the total deposits of the state the New York City savings banks had $734,850,000.

Net profits of 27,391,984 yen ($13,500,000), an increase of 3,000,000 yen over the previous year, is reported by the South Manchuria Railway Company for the year ended March 31, 1921. A dividend of 10 per cent has been declared by the company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Sept. 23	Sept. 30
U S Lib 3½s	88.40	88.38
U S Lib 1st 4s	90.70b	89.48
U S Lib 2d 4s	90.22	89.48
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	90.90	89.62
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	90.46	89.64
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	93.88	93.64
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	90.80	89.88
U S Vic 3¾s	99.46	99.30
U S Vic 4¼s	99.48	99.30
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95½	95¼
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	102¼	102¾
Belgium external 8s, 1941	101⅛	101½
Brazil 8s, 1941	99¾	100
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	97¾	97⅞
Chile external 8s, 1941	98½	98½
Danish 8% s f ext A, 1946	102¾	103
Danish 8% s f ext B, 1946	102½	
Denmark 8s, 1945	104	103¾
Denmark, Co'hagen 5½s, 1944	81	81⅞
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1926	94	94⅛
Dom of Canada 10-yr nts, 1929	94¾	94¼
Dom of Canada 5s, 1931	92½	91½
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934	84½	84½
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	84½	84½
France, Paris 6s, 1921	99⅛	99⅛
French Government 7½s, 1941	95	96⅝
French Government 8s, 1945	100	100⅝
Japan 4s, f, 1931	70⅝	71⅝
Japan 1st 4½s, f, 1925	86½	86¼
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	85⅝	86⅜
Mexico 4s, 1954	41	41½
Mexico 5s, f, 1945	56	57⅝
Norway 8s, 1940	106¾	106¼
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	100¾	100¼
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	101½	101
Sweden 6s, 1939	89⅝	89½
Switzerland 8s, 1940	107½	106⅝
Swizerland, Berne 8s, 1945	101	101½
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	102	101¾
U K of G Brit 3-yr nts, 1921	99⅞	99⅞
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1922	98⅝	98⅝
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1929	91	90⅞
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, '37	90¼	89⅝
Uruguay 8s, 1946	99	99⅝

LOSSES IN SUGAR AFTER HIGH PRICE

Statement of President of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation That Wants to Borrow $10,000,000 Reveals Interesting Experience

BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a period in which sugar reached an excessively high retail price, the announcement that the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation is seeking $10,000,000 to take precedence over the $25,000,000 7 per cent debentures to avoid receivership, is of unusual interest.

After explaining that the directors are willing to increase the rate of interest to 8 per cent in consideration of the subordination of the debentures, President W. E. Ogilvie reviews some of the financial problems. He says: "At the end of the last fiscal year, viz., September 30, 1920, the condition of the corporation, as appears from the last annual report, was excellent. The corporation had over $20,000,000 cash in bank, it had no floating indebtedness, and it had sold 400,000 bags of sugar of the coming crop for delivery during January-May, 1921, at 12½ cents a pound.

"By the time the grinding season began in January, 1921, conditions had changed in the raw sugar business, and because of the wild speculation in raw sugar during the last six months of 1920, which brought to this country all the spare stocks of the entire world, a considerable amount of the last Cuban crop remained unsold and the pressure to sell this brought the price of raw sugar in the Cuban market down to 2½ cents per pound in February, 1921.

"Thereupon the Cuban Sugar Sales Commission was created by decree of the Cuban Government, and no sales of sugar were thereafter permitted except through this commission, which, subject to the recognition of existing commitments, operated for the pro rata account of all Cuban producers. This corporation was therefore unable to dispose of its crop in the usual way, and out of its production of 3,900,000 bags it has on hand today 2,300,000 bags of sugar, of which 2,170,000 are still unsold.

"The inability of the corporation to sell its stock of sugar, the expense of carrying the same, and the fact that the cost of production (the sugar having been made at a time when labor and other costs were still very high) was in excess of the average price realized therefor, have all contributed to drain severely the cash resources of the corporation. In addition the corporation had expended about $9,000,000 in additions and improvements.

"This corporation borrowed during the early summer the sum of $18,000,000 from banks on its acceptances against the pledge of its raw sugar (of which sugar more than $5,000,000 has since been sold). In addition to this loan, the corporation has since been obliged to borrow $10,000,000, for which it has pledged the equity in the pledged sugar and certain other assets. The value of the pledged sugars at the present low price is nearly sufficient to pay both loans.

"Unfortunately, however, the corporation has been unable to sell all its sugar and now must borrow approximately $10,000,000.

"From its organization in the year 1916 to the end of the fiscal year 1920, the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has made profits (after depreciation amounting to $10,000,000, but before taxes and the payment of interest on debentures) of $53,301,176, of which $25,556,437 has been reinvested in the property in one form or another, $10,165,125 has been paid (or reserved) for government taxes, and $17,579,614 paid to the security holders. The estimated value of its land, plants and equipment aggregates approximately $80,000,000 at the present time. Its present net current assets (taking unsold sugars at 2¾ cents per pound) after deducting its acceptances and its existing bank loans as above stated, amount to $15,000,000. Against assets thus having a net value of $95,000,000, there are outstanding only your $25,000,000 of 10-year debentures, due January 1, 1920.

"The board of directors is clearly of the opinion that the present difficulties of the corporation are due only to the temporary causes above set forth, and not to any fundamental conditions, and that the corporation, if relieved of its present embarrassment by securing a new loan of $10,000,000, will be able to resume the profitable operation of its business.

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DANZIG SHIPPING SHOWS REVIVAL

Tonnage Using Port Has Increased This Year Compared With Same Period in 1913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG, Danzig—On the basis of the shipping tonnage using the port, the trade of Danzig in the first six months of the current year exhibits a marked revival, and a considerable increase over the corresponding period of the pre-war year 1913. The inward tonnage was just upon 800,000 tons, against 446,750 tons, but the ships entered presumably owing to their larger size, numbered 1231 or 203 fewer than eight years ago.

Exports make a much better showing than might have been expected, though it is accepted that they will need to expand much more before it can be said that Poland is stable and prosperous again. Though indifferent rail transport has held up the movement of timber to some extent, Danzig, it is reported, is already choked with wood, much of it being that cut by the Germans during the war. In former days England was the big market for this wood, but apart from small quantities coming through Hull and other ports which maintain steamship communication with Danzig, the bulk is going to Spain, and even so far afield as Asia Minor. Polish sugar has also found its way to Great Britain via Danzig, while Polish cement is being exported to Argentina and other Latin American states.

Regarding the revival of the port it is stated that since the first partition of Poland in 1772 the commercial relations between that state and its natural outlet to the sea have been almost entirely broken, timber being the only commodity that was exported in any quantity by that channel.

CALL MONEY FIRMER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Prices tended downward for the most part in the stock market yesterday. Shorts extended their commitments as money rates tightened. Call money rose to 6 per cent in the last hour, precipitating further selling of the general list. Mexican Petroleum fell off and industrial leaders lost one to two points. The bond market was irregular, foreign issues reacting with further strength and activity in Liberty and Victory issues. Sales totaled 450,900 shares.

The market closed heavy: American Sugar 59¾, off 1¼; American Woolen 75¼, off 1¼; Burns Brothers 107½, off 1¼; Lehigh Valley 57, up 2⅛; Mexican Petroleum 99⅝, off 2⅜; Studebaker 73¼, off 1⅜.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fri.	Thur.	Parity
Sterling	$3.73	$3.71⅞	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0713½	.0712	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0704	.0703½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1729	.1730	.1930
Lire	.0399	.0402	.1930
Guilders	.3182	.3185	.4020
German marks	.0084½	.0083¾	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91	.909	....
Argentine pesos	.3210	.3187	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0490	.0490	.1930
Pesetas	.1302	.1302	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2218	.2218	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1225	.1230	.2680

COSDEN OIL CONTRACT

NEW YORK, New York—Cosden & Company has renewed its contract with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the entire year of 1922. The contract is for 120,000,000 gallons of gasoline and kerosene, and the price is based on the tank wagon quotation at Chicago.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,206,886,000, a decrease of 20.1 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23.7 per cent from a year ago.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. October 20.80, December 20.88, January 20.64, March 20.30, May 19.75; spot quiet, middling 21.30.

MONEY POLICY AND RELATION TO TRADE

Action of Banks in Easing and Tightening Credit Facilities in Depression and Boom Arouses Discussion in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The relationship which exists between the condition of trade and the action of the banks has often been noticed. The fact that the present slump and the late boom were, if not caused, at any rate encouraged, by the alternate easing and tightening of credit facilities has concentrated attention upon financial policy. Mr. J. M. Keynes, in the Sunday Times, in the course of an article on the depression in trade, argued that the banks should adopt a more decisive policy which should guide, rather than follow, the course of trade. When merchants are elated by a rise of prices and over-order, he says, it is desirable to damp down their ill-judged enthusiasm. This is best effected by a drastic increase in the bank rate. As soon as a boom appears to be in progress rates for money should be raised at once. But when merchants are depressed by falling prices, and are bringing trade to a standstill by their failure to place new orders, then they should receive all the encouragement which cheap money can give them. Instead of doing that, he points out, the authorities both here and in the United States waited until nearly the top of the boom before raising their rates to 7 per cent, and are apparently waiting until the bottom of the boom is passed before lowering them to 5 per cent.

The Manchester Guardian Commercial adopts the same attitude. In the spring of this year it enunciated the opinion that "we have passed from a period of gross over-confidence to one of lack of confidence so profound that ordinary economic motives fail to restore the balance," and it suggests that a reduction in the bank rate would help to set the machinery moving once more. Again in June after the second reduction in the bank rate it suggested that there was good reason to think "that an earlier and bolder use of the bank rate last year might have averted the worst effects of the boom spirit," and that the 6 per cent rate should be still further reduced, "subject to full warning being given that the existing rate would be restored if and as soon as credit situation made it necessary."

In a recent issue the same journal points out that it is the business of the banks to contribute to the prosperity of trade by doing their best to correct dangerous tendencies when they detect them, which their training and organization should enable them to do ahead of the mass of the mercantile community. Bank-rate policy is decided by the directors of the Bank of England, and there was nothing to prevent them raising the rate last year to 7 per cent before the increase in the Treasury bill rate compelled that step, or again this year from lowering it more rapidly and decisively to, say, 5 per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Lack of support brought about declines in the wheat market yesterday, closing prices being 2 to 2¼ points lower, with September at 1.16¼, December at 1.20½ and May at 1.25½. Corn receded fractionally, with September at 47b, December at 49½ and May at 55⅛. Hogs were higher and provisions firmer. September rye 95½a, December rye 1.00¼b, May rye 1.04¾a, September barley 65, December barley 61a, September pork 22.00a, September lard 9.65, October lard 9.65a, September ribs 6.75, October ribs 6.75, January ribs 7.75.

FRENCH OIL PRICES CUT

PARIS, France—French oil refiners, who on September 12, made a reduction of five francs a hectoliter for oil, are now willing to make a further reduction of six francs, bringing the price to 150 francs, 50 centimes a hectoliter for thick oils and 163 francs for ordinary petrol.

The First National Bank of Boston

The modern corporation requires a Registrar, a Transfer Agent, a Fiscal Agent, and frequently a Trustee under a Mortgage. This bank is authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to act in any and all of these capacities.

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$37,500,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IOWA UNIVERSITY HAS VETERAN TEAM

Undergraduates Expect Their Football Eleven to Make About the Same Average Showing This Season as Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—In many respects University of Iowa will be represented this fall by substantially the same football team that took the field for the Old Gold last year, but instead of regarding the situation with more than usual optimism on this account, the general tendency at the institution is to expect this year's eleven to make only about the same average record as last season.

The four stars of the Iowa team are playing their last year of football. Capt. A. A. Devine '22, all-western quarter, his brother G. D. Devine '22, halfback, L. E. Belding '22, all-Conference end, and F. W. Slater '23, all-Conference tackle, will throw off the moleskins at the end of November. The Devines have already played two seasons, and Slater and Belding through the S. A. T. C. ruling, have played three and are entitled to a fourth. But they have not won championships for Iowa before and there seems no reason to believe they will do it this year.

Coach H. H. Jones has been handicapped so far this season by a dearth of candidates for the various positions. He has a dozen or so experienced players as a nucleus, but little material is in sight for development as reserve or to stimulate competition. The Hawkeyes have had a squad of hardly 30 men out regularly for practice, this being by far the smallest number reporting at any Conference college.

John Heidt '23, who dropped out of the university last year after playing two seasons on the varsity, has returned to take up his work and is apparently a fixture at center. P. D. Minick '23, C. I. Mead '23, and G. G. Thompson '23, have had a year's experience in the line, but the guard positions were Iowa's weakness last fall and these men will have to develop before they can flank center successfully. Slater and Belding will care for right tackle and right end, but the left side of the line is apt to be comparatively weak again. Several inexperienced men who played on the freshman team last year are available for left tackle, including Alexander Lindsay '24, L. E. Kinney '24, and Clifford Anderson '24. Left end will probably be filled by Max Kadesky '23, who played the position last season.

In the backfield Iowa's best groundgainer is expected to be Captain Devine, who combines ability to run with the ball, forward pass, dropkick, and punt. He is a powerful offensive threat. He will be seconded by his brother, who plays halfback. G. C. Locke '23 will carry the burden at fullback. He is in better form this year than last and is expected to be a substantial ground gainer. Coach Jones has G. B. Rath '23 and V. C. Shuttleworth '23 as experienced halfbacks from 1920, but Shuttleworth is being worked in at quarter to understudy Devine and Rath is too light for steady service. G. W. Miller '24, a fleet-footed and powerful back, is being drilled for regular service at half. Donald Macrae '22 is putting up a hard battle for a place. Expectations are that Coach Jones will develop two sets of backs and alternate their use.

The 1921 season presents serious difficulties, since Notre Dame and Illinois, two of the strongest teams in the west, play early dates on the schedule. Coach Jones has accordingly developed his squad as rapidly as possible in the hope of bringing the players to mid-season form before the middle of October. The Illinois game is homecoming for Iowa this year. Following is the schedule:

October 1—Knox College at Iowa City; 8—Notre Dame University at Iowa City; 15—University of Illinois at Iowa City; 29—Purdue University at Lafayette.

November 5—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 12—Indiana University at Iowa City; 19—Northwestern University at Evanston.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PITTSBURGH AGAIN

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	93	57	.620
Pittsburgh	89	63	.586
St. Louis	87	65	.572
Boston	79	73	.520
Brooklyn	75	75	.500
Cincinnati	69	81	.460
Chicago	62	88	.413
Philadelphia	50	102	.329

RESULT FRIDAY

St. Louis 12, Pittsburgh 4

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn
New York at Philadelphia
Chicago at Cincinnati
Pittsburgh at St. Louis

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The St. Louis Cardinals took their third straight game of the series from Pittsburgh yesterday, winning by the overwhelming score of 12 to 4. Pittsburgh scored first but were soon overtaken and handily passed. J. J. Haines pitched the entire game for St. Louis and allowed only six hits while Pittsburgh used the services of three pitchers, who let their opponents make 13 hits. The Boston vs. New York Giants contest at the Polo Grounds was postponed, but the exhibition game between a team of veterans, composed of several New York National stars, and the coming National League champions was played and resulted in a 3-to-0 victory for the former in five innings.

Although the pennant race is settled, much interest attaches to the series now on between St. Louis and Pittsburgh, as, if the former continue winning and make a clean sweep of this five-game series, the last of the regular season scheduled, Branch Rickey's nine and Pittsburgh will be tied for second place.

CARDINALS WIN, 12 TO 4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	3	x	12	13	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	6	1

Batteries—Haines and Clemons; Carlson, Wheeler, Morrison and Gooch. Umpires—O'Day, McCormick and Klem.

FIFTY MEN OUT FOR SOCCER TEAM

Oregon Agricultural College Expects to Make Good Showing in Games During 1921 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—More aspirants are turning out for the soccer team at the Oregon Agricultural College every year, about 50 men having answered the roll call for practice last fall. Interest in soccer seems to be increasing all over the coast.

The 1920 team made a creditable showing, in spite of tied scores. Two games with the University of Oregon were all that were played last season, but there is going to be a more complete schedule arranged this fall, if possible. The first game resulted in a scoreless tie, although Oregon Agricultural kept the ball in varsity's territory three-fourths of the time. The return game also resulted in a tie score, the final result being 2 to 2. Maurice Snook '22 was elected captain for next year.

Following are the names of the men that made the 1920 squad: Herbert Davis '22, Portland, Oregon, 1920, captain; Arthur Borgeson '23, Portland; Charles Sigle '23, Portland; Zina Wise '22, Portland; Fred Merrifield '24, London, England; Guillermo Cifre '23, Corvallis; Kenneth Poole '23, Portland, captain; Maurice Snook '22, Madras, Oregon; Rupert Wanless '23, Newberg, Oregon; Arthur Kirkham '23, Portland; Edmund Sweeney '23, Portland; Frank Angle '23, Portland; William Ramsey '22, Portland; Theodore Bryant, unc., Ladysmyth, British Columbia.

Charles Wiltshire coached the 1920 team and will handle it again this year. The soccer team considers itself fortunate in having a man of Wiltshire's ability at its head, he having had considerable experience playing with professional teams in England.

CLEVELAND HOLDS ON TO PENNANT CHANCE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	96	55	.633
Cleveland	94	58	.619
St. Louis	79	73	.520
Washington	77	73	.513
Boston	76	76	.497
Detroit	71	80	.470
Chicago	60	92	.395
Philadelphia	63	97	.353

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cleveland 3, Chicago 2
Washington 6, Boston 4
New York at Philadelphia (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston (2 games)
Cleveland at Chicago
St. Louis at Detroit
Philadelphia at New York

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The world champion baseball team of 1920 managed to keep themselves in the American League pennant race yesterday by defeating the Chicago White Sox in the second game of the series, 3 to 2. Cleveland scored their three runs in the fifth inning, when they batted U. C. Faber hard. Chicago played an errorless game and each team was credited with seven hits. Washington defeated the Boston Red Sox 6 to 4 by bunching hits for two runs each in the fourth, sixth and eighth innings. Boston threatened to tie the score by a rally in the final inning but were checked after they had made two runs. Both teams played errorless ball and Boston made one hit more than did the Senators. The Red Sox will meet the Washington Senators in a double contest this afternoon, which will be the last games of the season for Boston at home. The New York vs. Philadelphia game at Philadelphia was postponed, and the Highlanders will meet the Athletics on the Polo Grounds, New York, today.

CLEVELAND WINS IN ONE INNING

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

RED SOX ARE DEFEATED

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	7	0
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	0

Batteries—Mogridge and Gharrity; Bush and Walters. Umpires—Connolly and Chill.

GRACEFUL SWIMMING TOURNEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The graceful swimming championship of Scotland, which was decided recently at the baths at Leith (Edinburgh), resulted in a win for Edward Fox, Hibernians, with 17 points, George Weir, of Glasgow, being second, with 16¾ points, and J. D. Johnstone, Glasgow, third, with 16½ points. The contest, as the points show, was a remarkably close one, and the holder of the title, Weir, was defeated by only a narrow margin. Weir has won the Scottish diving championship on three occasions and is the present holder of the title. Another swimming event of interest was the attempt made by C. K. Baillie, the Scottish champion, to lower his own record of 58 4-5s. over 100 yards. He was unsuccessful, failing by exactly one second.

WISCONSIN LACKS VETERAN PLAYERS

Graduations and Ineligibility Are Big Handicap in the Development of This Year's Badger Varsity Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Over 60 football candidates have been practicing twice daily at Camp Randall, and although 12 eligible letter men are in uniform, coaches at the University of Wisconsin are not sanguine. Graduation and ineligibility have left big gaps both in the forward wall and in the backfield, and the comparatively few men developed in last year's freshman eleven have added little to the strength of the Badger squad.

Seven of the 12 letter men on the squad have played regularly in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association competition. The veterans around whom Wisconsin is building its hopes are Capt. G. M. Sundt '22, fullback; R. F. Williams '23, A. C. Elliott '23, T. S. Gould '22, and E. G. Gibson '23, halfbacks; G. K. Tebell '23, end; J. L. Brader '23, tackle; and G. C. Bunge '22, last year center who has been shifted to tackle.

With the exception of quarterbacks, backfield aspirants are again plentiful at Camp Randall. At quarter the loss of A. C. Davey through graduation and of W. A. Barr '22 through ineligibility is being keenly felt by the Badgers. In an effort to find a quarter, Coach J. R. Richards has been using Gibson, substitute halfback of last year; R. G. Gill '23 and Williams, halfback, in that position. Gibson is a good ground gainer, but his generalship and passing ability have not satisfied the coaches. Gill is out for the varsity for the first time this year.

Captain Sundt is easily the Badger's best at fullback. His ability as a punter and plunger, coupled with his consistent defensive work have won him a place among the most dependable backfield men in the conference.

Elliott, Gould, and Williams, all veteran halfbacks, are being used on the first squad. Elliott and Williams were team mates last year, while Gould played half on the 1919 team. Gould is a good ground-gainer, and his defensive playing is winning approval from the coaches. Other backfield men who are being used on the first string are J. P. Woods '22, substitute half on the 1920 squad, and A. H. Saari '24.

In the line Bunge has been shifted from center to tackle to fill the place held last year by Ralph Scott, one of the best tackles of 1920. Bunge is a big man and is fast. His two years on the varsity have made him one of the strongest of Badger linesmen. The change was made practical through the return to college of R. Brumm '23. Brumm played center on Wisconsin's 1918 Student Army Training Corps team.

Apparently Brader is Coach Richards' choice for the other tackle position. He has played as a regular in the Badger line for the past three years.

At right end Tebell, mainstay of last year, seems to have lost none of his aggressiveness. He is a hard tackler, and a fast, experienced football player. For the other end position W. K. Collins '22, E. A. Carlson '24, D. O. Horne '22, and M. E. Taft '24 are fighting for supremacy. Collins has won his letter as a halfback and again as a substitute end last year. Taft was captain of, and played end on the last year freshman team, and though late in reporting, he is showing up well.

Two new men will fill vacancies in the Badger line at guard. R. Irons '24, though overweight, has been playing regularly on the first squad. G. E. Nelson '22, substitute end of last year, R. E. Holfeld '23, and D. R. Paige '24 are also being used as guard.

Other men who have been given chances in the first squad forward line are A. J. Platten '23, tackle, T. C. Nichols '23, L. J. Yaudes '23, and H. E. A. Gude '22, guards, and B. H. Pearse '24, center. Wisconsin's schedule is as follows:

October 1—Lawrence College at Madison; 8—South Dakota College at Madison; 15—Northwestern University at Evanston; 22—University of Illinois at Urbana; 29—University of Minnesota at Madison.

November 12—University of Michigan at Madison; 19—University of Chicago at Chicago.

DISTILLERY LEADS IN IRISH LEAGUE

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

(To September 10 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Distillery	2	0	0	6	2	4
Glentoran	1	0	1	4	2	3
Glenavon	0	0	2	2	2	2
Linfield	0	0	2	2	2	2
Queen's Island	0	1	1	3	5	1
Cliftonville	0	2	0	1	5	0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—The Distillery team occupied first place in the Irish Association Football League standing after the games in that competition on September 10, upon which date the team defeated the Queens Island club, at the latter's ground, by 4 goals to 2. The winners' goals were registered by George Baker and Patrick Dalrymple, the latter scoring three of the four with very fine shots. The Queens Island goals were obtained by Herbert Mehaffy and James Chambers.

Linfield received a visit from Glenavon, the Lurgan club, and was fully expected to defeat the visitors. The Glenavon men played well up to form, however, and Linfield had to rest content with a drawn game of one goal each. Peter Burns scored Glenavon's goal and that for Linfield was registered by Mervyn Scott. There was a good game at Glentoran's ground between the home team and Cliftonville. The latter side could not field a strong team, and although it put up a good battle, was defeated by 3 goals to 1. James Quinn scored for the visitors and James Boyd obtained all three goals for Glentoran.

TOLLEY WINNER IN WELSH GOLF

Former British Champion Captures Open Championship Title From a Field of 61 Players

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, England—C. J. H. Tolley, last year's British amateur golf champion, who in the autumn of 1920 visited America and failed to qualify for match play in the United States open championship, has won the first Welsh open amateur golf championship from 61 competitors, including such well-known figures as Carl Bretherton, a former Irish open champion, and Lord Charles Hope, a former French open champion. Tolley did not have matters all his own way. Indeed, it was an uphill battle from the first round, for during his matches he showed a weakness in being unable to keep his approach shots straight. But persistence and splendid driving won through. Tolley is one of the few great golfers who have a decided preference for the natural grip. He does not like the overlapping grip, which, in his opinion, detracts from hitting power.

Tolley did not appear in the first round, but had as his opponent in the second A. F. Ranson, Seaford. At one period it looked as if Tolley would lose, but he pulled himself together magnificently, and won the match by a single hole. In the third round he had a similar experience and defeated that brilliant player, Percy Quilter, Walton Heath, only by a hole; but in the fourth round R. S. Pugh, Royal St. David's, lost by 7 and 6, while in the fifth round Tolley defeated G. B. Packenham-Walsh, Royal Eastbourne, by 4 and 3. The semi-final saw Tolley obtain a similar win over I. S. Thomas, Southerdown, and in the final he was opposed to David Brown, Royal Liverpool, who counted among his victims Gwyn Llewellin, Pontypridd, T. G. Williams, Rhondda, C. H. Hayward, Uxbridge—who, by the way carried the game to the 19th hole—and D. E. L. Soulby, Portmarnock. David Brown, who ran Tolley to the last two holes, when the latter was 3 and 2, is a plus one man at Hoylake, and owes much of his success to John Bald who "cured" him of a chronic slice, which greatly militated against good golf.

Brown opened badly against the former British champion, who won the first three holes and was 4 up at the sixth, but improved, persisted, and eventually reduced the lead to 1 up at the thirteenth, mainly owing to the tendency of Tolley to push the long approach shots, which lost him holes. In a heavy cross-wind Brown had the worst of matters, Tolley driving a great length. At the seventeenth, Tolley took only four to his opponent's seven, and at the eighteenth Brown was three holes to the bad—83 to Tolley's 75. In the next round Tolley was dormy three at the fifteenth and finally won by 3 up, after playing a splendid cleek shot at the sixteenth—a hole measuring 425 yards. It was a brilliant finish and showed Tolley to be a real champion.

One of the most exciting matches of the championship was that between I. S. Thomas and Lord Charles Hope, Sunningdale, in the fourth round. The former had already defeated Carl Bretherton, who was "fancied," and tremendous interest centered in the match. It was a ding-dong struggle. First one and then the other drew ahead, only to be left behind at the next hole. There was nothing in it till the eleventh hole. Then Thomas played wonderfully well, won the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth holes, and secured the match by 4 and 3. The Welsh close champion, C. E. L. Fairchild, was compelled to scratch owing to business reasons. It was anticipated he would make a gallant effort to oust Tolley, and, judging from his play in the close championship, he seemed capable of at least making a great battle. It is interesting to record that W. Dwyer, Cork, the Irish representative, lost in the second round to R. P. Humphries, Stourbridge, who won by 9 and 8, but Humphries was defeated in the next match by R. J. Jones, Royal Porthcawl, who won by two holes.

Prior to the opening of the championship, teams representing England and Wales played in singles and a foursome match. In the former England won by 5 games to 3, as she did in the latter by 3 games to 0, one match being halved. Strangely enough, in the singles, Tolley lost to Brown, whom he defeated in the championship.

YALE FOOTBALL BAND

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The newest thing in the football line at Yale University this season will be a football band. All class men are eligible, and those candidates who have none will be supplied with instruments. The mission of the band will be to "play the eleven to victory," especially at Cambridge.

NOTTINGHAM VS. WORCESTERSHIRE

This Match Brings the English County Cricket Championship Program of 1921 to a Close

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

(Final Standing)

	W.	L.	1st Inns	1st Inns	Pts.	Pts Obtd	No Result	Pts.
Mid'lsex	15	2	0	2	95	75	1	78.94
Surrey	15	2	3	3	115	81	1	70.43
York	16	3	4	2	125	88	1	70.40
Kent	16	7	2	1	130	94	0	64.61
Lan	15	4	4	3	130	83	2	63.84
Hamp	14	9	4	1	140	78	0	55.71
Glou	12	12	0	0	120	60	0	50.00
Nott	10	8	3	2	115	56	1	48.69
Sussex	13	13	1	3	140	67	0	47.85
Somer	8	11	2	1	110	44	0	40.00
Leices	10	14	0	2	130	50	0	38.46
Derby	5	12	3	0	100	31	0	31.00
North	5	15	1	2	115	27	1	23.47
Worces	5	15	0	2	110	25	0	22.72
Essex	5	13	2	5	130	29	0	22.30
Warwic	5	12	1	2	130	27	0	20.78
Glamor	2	14	1	0	85	12	1	14.11

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The match between Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire at Nottingham on September 3 and 5 brought the English county championship program for 1921 to a close, though the result had no important bearing on the main issue. The actual deciding match was that at Lords between Middlesex and Surrey, in which Middlesex won a grand victory by 6 wickets, and thus carried off the championship for the second year in succession. The end of the season brought other interesting performances.

Ernest Tyldesley ended up the season in fine form for Lancashire by scoring 165 and 123 not out against Essex at Leyton, but, owing to rain, the northerners could only gain an advantage on the first innings. It was mainly A. C. Russell who saved Essex, his contributions being 148 and 71 not out. Jack Sharp also made a century in this match, and Richard Tyldesley took the opportunity of improving his bowling average. Lancashire's final match, with Glamorganshire, at Manchester was completely spoiled by rain, but Richard Tyldesley was again to the fore with an analysis of 6 wickets for 36 runs.

Glamorganshire had previously met with defeat at the hands of Leicestershire at Leicester, the home team pulling off a brilliant victory against the clock by five wickets. The match was chiefly notable on account of the fine batting of N. V. H. Riches, the Glamorganshire captain, who, following up his score of 70 in the first innings, carried his bat right through the second for 177 not out, thus recording his first century in important cricket, and at the same time bringing his aggregate for the season into four figures. A. Mounteney bore off the batting honors for Leicestershire, his hard-hit 104 not out going a long way toward the home team's victory.

Nottinghamshire brought its season to a close with two home matches, against Kent and Worcestershire. Kent was in good scoring vein, J. L. Bryan, H. T. W. Hardinge and F. E. Woolley all helping themselves to centuries. It was Woolley and Hardinge also that did the most effective work with the ball for Kent, who won easily by 141 runs. Worcestershire proved a much simpler proposition for Notts, who gained an easy victory by an innings and 65 runs. Wilfred Payton ended up with his best score of the season, 125 not out, and John Gunn and Thomas Oates also got runs.

Yorkshire experienced no difficulty in overcoming Sussex at Hove, thanks mainly to some excellent bowling by E. R. Wilson, who obtained altogether 11 wickets for 109 runs. Herbert Sutcliffe made the highest score of the match, but just failed by five runs to reach three figures. He has thus gone through the entire season without registering a single century. At Birmingham, Warwickshire wound up its program with a win over Northamptonshire by 82 runs, but nevertheless Robert Haywood, for the losers, took the opportunity of compiling his eighth century of the season. W. G. Quaife and C. A. Fiddian-Green were the star performers with the bat for Warwickshire.

DUNCAN WALKER LEADING SCORER

Has Nine Goals to His Credit so Far This Season in the Scottish Association Football League

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Duncan Walker, of St. Mirren, was not playing in the Scottish Association Football League on September 10, and so some of his neighbors took the opportunity of creeping up upon the leading goal-scorer of the season. One of these was T. H. O. Jennings, of Raith Rovers, who scored three goals against Clydebank. The Rovers' center-forward had thus six goals to his credit, as had John Blair, Partick Thistle, and William Reid, Albion Rovers. It is unusual for a player occupying one of the outside positions, as Blair does, to score so freely. D. L. Anderson, Hibernian, was the only other player to score more than one on September 10. He netted twice against the Heart of Midlothian. That was only his second game of the season. Scoring ruled low on the date mentioned, and only 31 goals were scored among the 22 First Division teams. There were 28 scorers. As is usual nowadays, Andrew Cunningham, of Glasgow Rangers, was among this number, having found the net in five games out of six. The list follows:

Player and Club—	Goals
Duncan Walker, St. Mirren	9
T. H. O. Jennings, Raith Rovers	6
William Reid, Albion Rovers	6
John Blair, Partick Thistle	6
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Ran.	5
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	5
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	5
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	4
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	4
James Kinloch, Partick Thistle	4
Adam Langmuir, Celtic	4
John White, Albion Rovers	4
D. L. Anderson, Hibernian	3
Allan Brown, Clyde	3
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	3
Thomas Glancy, Falkirk	3
Alexander McNab, Greenock Morton	3
Miller, Aberdeen	3
McLaren, Hamilton Academicals	3
Lauchlan McMillan, Hamilton Acad.	3
T. B. McInally, Celtic	3
Donald Slade, Ayr United	3
Wood, Dumbarton	3

HOLD MOTORCYCLE TRIALS IN ENGLAND

This Year's Six Days Reliability Test Is Held Over Some 730 Miles—Expect More Data

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—This year's six days reliability trial for motorcycles, held under the auspices of the Auto-Cycle Union, will undoubtedly provide more useful data than any former trial. The trial was over some 730 miles of southern and western roads and finished with a speed test of 25 laps on Brooklands track. Nearly 100 competitors entered, and a feature of the event was the consistent running of a sidecar outfit fitted with a little engine of only 2½ horsepower.

The trial started with a brake test on the test hill at Brooklands track The competitors were pushed off, with their engines free, at the top of the hill, the maximum gradient of which is 1 in 4, and had to apply first the back brake and then the front. The back brake was expected to stop the machine and the front to slow it. The test provided very little difficulty, although two machines failed through the shearing of the nipple off the brake control wire.

The first day's route led over a comparatively easy course by Henley, Oxford, Chippenham and Bath, but a few of the competitors discovered faults in their machines sufficient to cause an early retirement. The second day's run took the competitors through the famous Cheddar Gorge, and here a driver, misjudging one of the acute bends, capsized his sidecar outfit, but without much damage. The ascent of Western Lane, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 6, tested a few of the lower powered machines, but on the whole the riders made easy climbs.

The third day's route provided the longest distance, the most severe hills, and the best scenery of the whole trial. It included the famous Porlock climb, and the twin Exmoor villages of Lynton and Lynmouth. The road between these villages climbs up the face of a hill that might almost be described as a cliff, and it lies in the track of the tourist who wishes to see the best of Devon scenery. The road surface was better on these hills than in previous trials over this route, and, speaking generally, the machines performed with improved results. Both on Porlock and Lynton Hills there were few complete failures to ascend under power. When it is remembered that Porlock Hill rises 1200 feet in 2½ miles over rough surfaces, and that Lynton, though shorter, has a maximum gradient of 1 in 5, this performance reveals a general improvement in motorcycle efficiency.

With the conquest of these hills the excitement was by no means ended, for the route lay over the hills of Devon and Somerset by Tiverton, Lyme Regis and Chard back to Taunton. From Taunton, on the following day, the route followed picturesque country over Wellington Hill, into Honiton, and then by Yeovil, Shaftesbury and Warminster back to Bath. There had been few retirements thus far and, compared to ground already covered, the course was afterward comparatively easy. From Bath the route lay over Salisbury Plain, through Amesbury and Winchester to Brooklands. The last day was allocated to the 25-lap speed test on Brooklands track, a test which, after the week of road work and hill scrambles, searched out any remaining weakness in the machines. Not a few riders who had come successfully through the trial by road lost marks or retired during the speed test.

On the other hand, several machines, notably among the sidecar outfits, put up a very good average speed, in spite of the severe test they had gone through during the week. Several riders lost their gold medals through minor troubles developing in the speed test. A feature of this year's trial was the checking, for the first time, of petrol and oil consumption. The official return will provide useful data concerning the various machines. Punctures were unusually plentiful, but there was a distinct advance in regard to silence of the engines, not a single machine losing a gold medal on this score.

FERGUSON RETAINS TITLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Over a mile course on the upper reaches of the Clyde, the Scottish Amateur Rowing Association decided the sculling championship of Scotland for 1921, and a great race was seen in the final, which was won by John Ferguson, Stirling, the holder of the title. J. G. Kerr, Clydesdale, was second. The latter led for most of the way, and it was not until near the finish that Ferguson shot ahead to win.

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL STARTS

Hull Kingston Rovers vs. Wigan Match Considered Best of 13 Played on September 3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England—The best game of the 13 played in the Northern Rugby Football League on September 3, was that between Wigan and Hull Kingston Rovers, and won by the latter. The Rovers are again relying on local players to carry them through the season, while Wigan has made several important transfers, principally from English Rugby Union clubs. The lighter forwards of the Rovers set such a pace as defied the best efforts of the Wigan six. Added to this was the efficient tackling and excellent team play of the winners. The losers were not far behind in merit, but that little was quite sufficient to account for the result.

From the commencement of the game, the Rovers' forwards assumed a mastery in the scrimmages which they never relinquished. The deciding try was scored by J. Cook, who took a long pass cleanly, and put on top speed, heading straight for the line. It did not seem practical for him to get over, but when faced by I. W. Llewellyn he feinted to pass, held the ball, and dashed forward again, successfully eluding the attention of J. Sullivan. L. Osbourne kicked two penalty goals, which completed the Rovers' score. Sullivan kicked two goals for Wigan. Sullivan played a very fine game for his side, showing great ability in punting, and being very sound in defense. Llewellyn was not quite the success anticipated, but will no doubt improve with more experience of the Northern Union game.

Swinton lost to St. Helen's Recreation on the home inclosure, but was minus the services of three of its players for the greater portion of the game. In the circumstances Swinton gave a creditable display, and in the last few minutes forced home an attack which surprised the Recreation. Perhaps the prettiest movement by the winners was that initiated by James Owen, who on receiving the ball, ran inside instead of along the touch-line, and handed the ball to W. J. D. Ashall, who gave it to J. McComas to complete a brilliant piece of play. It is probable that Broughton Rangers would have secured the league points against Oldham, if all the opportunities coming their way had been accepted. An interesting feature was that the Rangers scored five points against the full strength of Oldham, but when the latter was deprived of the services of one of its forwards, allowed Oldham to score the winning points. Reginald Farrar obtained a fine try for the victors, E. H. Knapman kicking the winning goal.

Dewsbury and Halifax played a hard, clean game, the former's forwards deciding the issue by gaining possession of the ball more frequently than the opposing six. Clement Garforth, the Halifax fullback, was the best player on view, showing good judgment in kicking, and a sound defense. Barrow won a well-fought game with Warrington by brilliance in attack, C. Corris crediting himself with 15 of the winners' points. Salford registered its second success of the season, largely by reason of the clever play of its halfbacks. Bradford Northern could not cope with them.

Leigh, the cup-holder, was much too good for Rochdale Hornets, and York and Batley showed marked superiority over Keighley and Bramley respectively. The Leeds men showed once again that they are not so reliable away as at home by allowing Widnes to defeat them. The winners were even more superior than the score would appear to indicate. Huddersfield showed something like the form usually associated with its play, defeating St. Helens most decisively. Though defeated, Featherstone Rovers must be credited with exhibiting some very pretty passing movements in their game with Hull. The results on September 3 follow:

	Goals	Tries	Pts.
Widnes*	1	1	5
Hunslet*	3	0	6
Batley	2	4	16
Hull K. R.*	2	1	7
Hull*	3	5	21
Huddersfield*	4	10	38
Salford*	2	4	18
Leigh	3	3	15
St. Helen's Rec*	1	4	14
Dewsbury*	0	2	6
Barrow*	3	6	24
Oldham*	2	1	7
York*	1	5	17
Leeds	0	0	0
Wakefield Trin.	0	1	3
Bramley*	1	0	3
Wigan	2	0	4
Featherstone R	0	3	9
St. Helens	0	1	3
Bradford Nor.	1	1	5
Rochdale Hor.*	2	1	7
Swinton	0	1	3
Halifax	1	0	2
Warrington	2	2	10
Broughton R.	1	1	6
Keighley	0	1	3

*Home team.

PROMISING MARATHONER

NEW YORK, New York—Homer Baker, former international half-mile champion, who is United States Government athletic director in the Canal Zone, declares in a letter received by a friend that he has found a Marathon runner who may be developed for the next United States Olympic team. The athlete is White Feather, full-blooded Indian from the same tribe as the great Tom Longboat. White Feather is with the United States Army troops in the Canal Zone. He trains, Baker said, three times a week over the roads from Colon to Gatun.

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EXPORTS STILL UP TO THE WAR LEVEL

In Spite of Decreased Shipments Last Year, the Present Volume Marks Gain Over Pre-War Period — Foreign Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The amount of goods exported last year compares favorably with that of any year during the war, and shows a marked increase over the total of export trade in pre-war days, in spite of the fact that the total of exports has shrunk noticeably during the last year or so, according to the American Manufacturers Export Association. This association asks those who complain of a loss in trade as shown by statistics computed in dollars by the government to take into consideration the fact that prices have dropped decidedly in practically every line.

"Latin-America and the Far East are two of the best markets for American manufacturers, but, as is well known, the drop in prices caught these two sections of the world with warehouses full of goods and a falling exchange market," says the association, after a careful survey of the export situation. "Buyers naturally stopped making purchases, and since that time a process of gradual liquidation has been taking place; as the goods of each kind stored up abroad are used up, the country comes back into the market for that particular article again. It is calculated that a comparatively short time will see the liquidation and consumption of a great deal of the merchandise stored abroad, and the same length of time should therefore see the gradual resumption of trade.

"Another factor which has added considerably to the general uncertainty of the export situation is the same factor which has slowed up domestic business for months—the reluctance of the merchant to buy in a season of falling prices. Abroad, as in this country, many merchants have held off in the desire to wait until the bottom of the market has been reached, and abroad, as in this country, the same merchants are now realizing that prices will not drop any further for the present and that their shelves are empty. In fact so many houses have quietly resumed business that some of the largest manufacturers in this country, especially in textile and associated lines, report that they are sold up to next spring.

"It is, of course, not to be expected, nor even desired, that the market conditions of the last few years return. Export business is fundamentally the same as domestic trade—the only difference is geographical, with the attendant slight difficulties and technicalities. The business man knows that to temporarily corner the market in this country is profitable while it lasts, but uncertain and risky in the long run; a steady, normal business built on good merchandise and trade methods is the one way to work. The same holds good for export trade. The houses who have kept their eye on foreign trade are the ones that are sold up now, those who turned away with a discouraged and disgusted gesture a year ago are the ones that are still preaching disaster as far as our national trade is concerned."

BALTIMORE TO CUBA STEAMER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Keen interest is felt in the announcement of the president of the Munson Steamship Line that a passenger service will soon be established between Baltimore and Havana, Cuba.

The completion of a new sugar refining plant of the American Sugar Refinery at Locust Point, Baltimore, will necessitate a well developed passenger service between Baltimore and Havana, and the Munson Steamship Company is planning to increase the tonnage on its Baltimore-Havana line to meet the requirements.

The steamship Munwood has been placed in the Baltimore-Havana trade, and will arrive here this week to take cargo for her first trip in this service. It is thought that the steamships Kelus, of 21,000 tons displacement, and Huron, of 18,000 tons displacement, will be put into the Baltimore service upon the completion of three new 535-foot passenger steamers for the Munson line.

STEFANSSON ADVANCE PARTY AT WRANGELL

NEW YORK, New York—An advance party of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's fifth expedition into the Arctic has arrived at Wrangell Island, where it will "dig in" for the winter, Mr. Stefansson announced this week on a relayed telegram from Allan Crawford of Toronto, leader of the party.

Mr. Stefansson said the party consisted of four white men and four Eskimos, who sailed from Nome, Alaska, last August. They will be the first white men to spend an entire winter on the island, he added.

The party, in addition to Crawford, son of a Toronto University professor, includes Frederick Maurer of Akron, Ohio; E. L. Knight of McMinnville, Oregon, and Milton Galle of New Braunfels, Texas. Crawford and Maurer accompanied Stefansson on earlier explorations.

They will spend the winter exploring and mapping Wrangell Island, and will be joined next spring by a larger party led by Stefansson, which will remain in the Arctic for two or three years.

MUSIC

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—October in New York's musical life is going to offer considerably more than "Two a Day" of recitals and concerts. Æolian Hall, Town Hall, and Carnegie Hall together are scheduled for some ninety concerts. The Hippodrome, the Metropolitan Opera House, and several of the theaters have already announced dates of Sunday concerts, and the choice seems to be so all-embracing that every taste ought to be satisfied.

The symphony orchestra season will be opened by the Philadelphia Orchestra, which will give a concert at Carnegie Hall on October 18. On October 20-21, in the same place the New York Symphony will begin its 1921-22 season. Mr. Walter Damrosch, its conductor, will give the first of a series of explanatory recitals on the music-drama of Wagner at Æolian Hall on the afternoon of October 16. On the following Saturday afternoon the first of the children's concerts is to be heard, and the next day, the first of the Sunday subscription matinées.

October 27 and 28 are the dates for the first concerts of the Philharmonic. Its consolidation with the National Symphony, it is claimed, has enlarged and strengthened it. Certainly its conducting staff promises strength with such leaders as Messrs. Stransky, Mangleberg, Bodansky, and Hadley. Mr. Stransky is to arrive from Europe on Friday, September 30, bringing with him some interesting novelties to be given hearings early in the season.

One of the piano recital programs which promises novelty is that to be given on October 4 by Percy Grainger and Selim Palmgren. The latter is a composer-pianist whose home is Finland. His wife, Maiki Jaernefelt-Palmgren, has accompanied him to America and is to be heard in a song recital two days after the Grainger-Palmgren concert.

A two-piano recital is to be given by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison on October 20, in Æolian Hall. Two days before that Erno Dohnanyi will be heard. Elly Ney will make her American début on October 15 at Carnegie, and is engaged for appearance with the New York Philharmonic and other orchestras, as well as for one of the Metropolitan Opera House concerts. She is also to play Strauss compositions at one of the composer's concerts.

The violinists to be heard are many, beginning with Mishel Piastro, October 2. He is to take part with Dr. Strauss in his coming concert season. Francis Macmillan is to play on October 14 at Town Hall. Arthur Middleton is to lead off for the male singers at Æolian Hall on October 9. Edmond Clément, the French tenor of the Opera Comique, Paris, gives his recital on October 24.

Among the women singers are Eva Gauthier, Elena Gerhardt, Estelle Liebling, Dicie Howell, and many others, both arrivés and those hoping, in their October recitals, to win the classification of arrived singers.

Chamber music will be brought by the Letz Quartet on the 25th. The London String Quartet will give one of the early November programs at Æolian Hall.

The San Carlo Opera Company opened its season at the Manhattan Opera House on September 26 with "La Forza del Destino." Verdi's lugubrious opera (almost overbearingly tragic as to story, but a great favorite in Italy) was accorded a warm welcome from a packed house, largely made up of Italian citizens.

The general manager of the Metropolitan, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, is expected here about October 3. He has certain problems to solve before the opening of the grand opera season. The allotment of Caruso's rôles must be made to some other tenor or—probably—tenors.

The Society for the Publication of American Music announces that compositions submitted to the organization must be in the hands of the secretary, William Burnett Tuthill, Room 1608, 185 Madison Avenue, New York, not later than October 15. The manuscripts to be considered this year must be exclusively chamber music compositions.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Georges Fourel, a noted French viola player, has been engaged as leader of the viola section in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and arrived from France in time for the rehearsals which began last Thursday. There are only three other changes in the personnel of the orchestra from last season. F. William Krafft, long esteemed as one of the most talented first violinists in the orchestra, and who left in 1912, has returned, and also Hans Werner, equally esteemed as a viola player, who has been absent for two seasons. Edouard LeBleu, a new member, has come from New Orleans to fill a vacancy in the percussion section.

Mr. Fourel studied in Paris with Touche and Hayot, obtaining, unanimously, in 1913, the first prize at the National Academy. After an engagement with the Opéra, he became viola soloist of the Concerts Lamoureux. Undertaking his military service at the end of 1913, he served in a regiment of infantry until 1918, and received the war cross. After the demobilization, he became a member of the Concerts Touche in Paris and, as well, of the Krettly Quartet, the latter devoted particularly to the making known of new music. Last winter he won new laurels as soloist with the symphony orchestra under Ganne at Monte Carlo.

The program for the opening pair of Boston Symphony concerts will include Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Rimsky-Korsakoff's tone picture, "Sadko," two nocturnes by Debussy, "Clouds" and "Festivals," and Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan."

PROGRESSIVISM IN WESTERN CANADA

Activities of New Organization in Saskatchewan Have Primed Farmers for the Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan — As the greatest grain-growing province in Canada, and consequently the province containing the greatest proportion of rural to urban dwellers, Saskatchewan besides being the birthplace of the farmers' political movement has witnessed a more highly developed organization of the Progressive Party than any other province in the Dominion. An outgrowth of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, the New National Policy Political Association as the Progressive Party terms itself in this Province, has become exceedingly active since the recent announcement of Arthur Meighen, the Premier, of a federal election.

Moved by a sense of injustice at the tariff policy of both Conservative and Liberal parties perpetuated since 1878 and referred to by R. M. Johnson, secretary of the organization in this Province, as "the vicious principles of a protective tariff," the farmers of Saskatchewan see in the coming elections a chance to throw this policy overboard with the assistance of similar organizations in other provinces. That the farmers in this Province are in real earnest, is evidenced by the fact that they are leaving their binders and threshers in the field in the middle of harvesting operations to attend organization meetings and to arrange details for nominating conventions to be held during the next six weeks.

Political Subdivisions

Saskatchewan is divided into 16 federal constituencies. Of these eight are already represented on the cross benches in the House of Commons by men holding similar views to the Agrarians in western Canada and with seven from other provinces formed the Progressive Party in the House with T. A. Crerar as its leader. While Saskatchewan representation on the cross benches is 50 per cent of its entire representation, it is a trifle over 50 per cent of the Progressive Party in the House.

The party in Saskatchewan has announced its intention of placing a nominee in the field in every constituency. They will supplement their campaign fund, created a couple of years ago by a levy of $1 membership fee, by another canvass on October 1 for a similar levy. The organization places great reliance on the educative value of these membership campaigns supplemented by the distribution of large quantities of literature issued from the central office in Regina and public meetings at the local centers.

Constituency committees are at work in every constituency, and nominating conventions are to be held. The American system of primaries has been adopted. Every municipal unit, into which the constituencies are divided, is entitled to place a name before the nominating convention, but this does not debar other names from being brought forward at the constituency nominating convention.

Constituencies Autonomous

In Saskatchewan the organization is perfected down to the individual. The executives of the constituency committees form the provincial executive, and, while the constituencies are autonomous, their activities are directed by recommendations from the provincial executive. The organization emerged from the country locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, who appointed delegates to attend meetings for the formation of constituency conventions, and from these conventions the provincial executive is formed.

What the outcome in Saskatchewan will be at the coming elections is problematical at present. There will be Progressive and government candidates in every constituency. In some constituencies it has been announced Liberals will be also running, though to what extent is yet uncertain. The tariff policy of the western Liberals, as announced, is similar to the tariff planks in the Farmers' platform and efforts are being made for a coalition of effort to defeat the government. Recently the Saskatchewan Liberal executive approached the Progressive Party for the formation of an alliance, but this has been refused by the Progressives, who contend that their platform is broad enough to include all Liberals and others who subscribe to their tenets and "who are willing to place principle before party."

ORGANIZATION FOR AIRMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KOKOMO, Indiana — Aviators from many cities of the United States have come by air to this city to attend the National Air Congress arranged by the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of forming an organization of pilots and airmen. The plan presented by the Chamber of Commerce has the indorsement of the National Aircraft Underwriters Association.

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NOTICE

(D. P. U. 533)
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In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, September 27, 1921.

On the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for approval of an issue of additional capital stock of the par value of $4,605,000 to pay for additions to and extensions of its plant and property, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the sixth day of October next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Bellingham, Brookline, Burlington, Canton, Carlisle, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Hollister, Hopkinton, Lexington, Lincoln, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Walpole, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Westwood and Winchester five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, and by publication hereof in the Boston Post, the Boston Globe, the Boston Herald, the Boston Traveler, the Boston American, the Boston Evening Record, The Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Evening Transcript, in each of said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Commission.
ALLAN BROOKS
Assistant Secretary.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SOPHIE BRASLAU

An Opera in America as a Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Miss Sophie Braslau is certainly entitled to speak upon opera as a career for an American girl. She was born in New York. Her mother was a music lover, her father sang a little, and when she was six Miss Braslau was started in at piano lessons, a task she did not relish very much, but which she was kept at until she was 17. In fact, before that time she was playing so well that a career as a concert pianist was being planned for her by her parents when she graduated from school. However, one of Miss Braslau's school-teachers had heard her sing and constantly urged that the voice be given some attention as well. Miss Braslau says that she is blessed with an unusual mother and father. They never have forced her to do anything she has been entirely averse to doing, rather, they were always eager to give her greater and greater opportunities for development. In the matter of voice culture they listened to the advice of the school-teacher and permitted their daughter to begin singing lessons. A year of study, under poor instruction, Miss Braslau says caused her to give up all idea of singing.

Out of the public school, it was decided to try once more, and this time a teacher was found to whom is given the credit of placing and bringing out Miss Braslau's remarkable voice, a voice of which the well-known critic, Henry T. Finck, has written, "No contralto now before the public has such a rich, sonorous voice or knows better how to make use of it in artistic ways. She even knows how to do colorature, a rare accomplishment in contraltos today."

At the end of three years of study, "spattered with tears" Miss Braslau laughed, she attended an audition at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her teacher had arranged that she should sing for the powers that judge there, and she found herself one of 17 others waiting to be called out upon the stage to show what they could do. I knew then that it was either make or break. I simply had to do something and so I sang well, fortunately, for that period of my work. Now I can realise how badly it was done but the King and his court seemed to be carried away with my voice itself so I was called down and met Mr. Gatti-Cassazza and, after being congratulated, I was given a three-years' contract with a two-years' extension clause in it.

"As soon as I could get away I jumped into a taxi and urged the driver to fly to my house. It was only about four miles but it seemed 5000 before I was telling my parents about my singing and my contract."

It was intimated that Miss Braslau was an example that an American girl can gain all her technical equipment here and win her way into the great Metropolitan itself; that she is a figure who lends encouragement to the young students who strive and hope. To this Miss Braslau assented. She declared that America affords splendid opportunities for the student. There are fine teachers. She, herself, has never been abroad for lessons in voice, but has perfected her French and Italian by study in Europe. She gives to her native land all the credit for what she has learned and yet she thinks it is a mistake for one to make one's début in opera in the United States.

She makes the point, first of all, that in America there are really but two opera houses. Abroad, especially in Italy, there are numerous opera houses, many of them in small cities where it is known in advance that great stars will not be, cannot be heard. There the young singers find the opportunities for their débuts. They are not kept down to one or two rôles but are expected to sing a repertoire. As they gain control of their voices and acting they go from the smaller to larger operas. They make mistakes as they go along and that does not deprive them of chances to sing again soon and so they grow.

"New York wants finish and it has the right to have it because it pays for it. In Europe they do not expect perfection, at least not until one has reached the pinnacle of all, 'La Scala.' "I called that the pinnacle," explained Miss Braslau, "because the Toscanini is there. It is a mistake for a girl to make her début in the United States, at least at the Metropolitan. There, if one makes a mistake, one remains a beginner for months, many, many hard months. I know, because I have paid the toll. I made a mistake once in an opera. The fault lay in my score, which was a half bar different from that of Mr. Toscanini's orchestral score. I felt that all the world was black. I was disgraced in my own mind. In a European opera house my having come in that half bar too soon would have been overlooked, but Toscanini said, 'The Metropolitan is no place for beginners!' and I never sang another part for a year after that, although even the newspaper critics would ask 'why isn't Braslau being given a chance to sing?'

"I do not blame Mr. Toscanini. The Metropolitan is no place for beginners. Let them get through the ground work at home and then go to Europe, study a year or so more and make their debuts, work out their crudities and come back when they are sure of themselves."

Miss Braslau maintains, on the other hand, that there is no place in the world that offers better opportunities than America for the beginner in the concert field. "No country has finer symphony orchestras. There is no other country where music has a firmer hold on the affections of the people even in the humblest cottages, I ought to know, for I have toured the country from coast to coast. When I was first with the Metropolitan I was not permitted to make concert tours, although at my premier audition a concert manager, who was present, offered me a concert contract. This fall I am to give what is my fourth New York recital. I am to give two in Boston, one with the Harvard Glee Club and then I go for a coast to coast trip again; this time for 70 concerts. Yes, America loves music; in the concert field is the place for the American girl but there are certain points of which she must be warned.

"She must not imagine that concert singers can 'get by' with merely a voice and a repertoire. There are no costumes, no stage accessories to help eke out or cover up. She must come out on the platform alone. On that bare platform the concert singers must stand and hold thousands by the power and sincerity of the art they express.

"By personality I mean sincerity. By sincerity I mean love for one's work. In order to love one's work one must understand it, thoroughly, and that presupposes years of patient study. And one must understand more than one's work, one must understand and feel a great toleration for people. The art of singing is the greatest task-master of all, and it requires a great and enveloping and unchanging devotion. An artist must not forget, the true artist does not, forget and the girls wishing to become one must remember that the public can almost at once see through their motives. Unconsciously the audience gets the quality and the quantity of the love there is in his or her heart as it comes out through the voice or the instrument of any performer. I have felt myself among the privileged because people have told me how much they loved me because they felt that I loved them through the love for my art. I gave to them. In giving lies this secret of the appeal which it is said that a public performer must have. There is no such thing, really. It is sincerity and sincerity is giving.

"At times during the concerts of my first years, I sometimes blamed audiences for this or that. 'What a cold audience,' I would say, but I have learned with my enlarged experience that it seldom is the fault of the audience. The fault lies with the performer. Some little intangible something has transpired. Something was lacking; there was insecurity where there should have been poise or the delivery was faulty but it was there and the artist lost out; the audience was disappointed.

"It is a dangerous thing, this giving of an interview of advice, but an artist is a public figure and should never refuse because, from his or her experience, he has learned to understand and so can be of help to the beginners. I wish to say that the foundation of the singer's art does not lie in running up and down the scales, alone. It means the scales of literature, of history, of philosophy and of art. Reading and reflection on what one has read makes a firm foundation for one's career. The broader one's viewpoint the more one can see and understand the good in others. With that understanding of others comes the power to feel with and for them. In that understanding comes the constantly growing interpretative power. With that interpretative power it is that the artist gives."

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who has just returned from Europe, intends a radical revision of the seating arrangement of the orchestra, beginning with the first concert of October 7. He never has liked the plan that turns the backs of the second violins (the instruments themselves) upon the audience, and last year he moved the second violins into proximity with the first. Now he will go farther still, and place all the strings with the first violins at the left of the audience, with the double basses in the rear of the violins. He believes that the woodwind brought to the front in place of the second violins, will gain in the projection of tone by the removal of the music stand from its screening position between the player and the audience. It remains to be heard how the new deployment of the forces will work out.

This orchestra, now numbering 104 players, has become a truly magnificent instrument of musical expression, and the outcome of its effort to solve problems of seating and of acoustics has to the musical world the interest of processes rejected or accepted in an experimental laboratory of admitted high standing. We may be sure that Mr. Stokowski will do nothing to damage either the prestige of the costly foundation or his own repute.

Mr. Stokowski is elated over his success in securing the right to present in America for the first time Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," for which he has been negotiating since 1915. A work by Scheenberg "voyages through strange seas of thought," without tonality or indicated tempo or assertive rhythm or even a name for any of the five sections into which it is divided. The Philadelphia audience is conservative, and hitherto its attitude has been a polite "suspension of disbelief," if not a positive hostility, toward both of these cryptic gentlemen.

Other new works not mentioned in the previous article forecasting the Philadelphia orchestra season are by Richard Strauss (a composition in free form called "Burger als Edelmann"), Erik Satie (with the aid of Debussy in the scoring), Prokofieff, Ravell, Casella and Vincent d'Indy. "Lei Amor Brujo," by de Falla is a work which the orchestra has been rehearsing for some time and will bring forward this season. Two "young American composers" unnamed are listed.

Separate choruses, of men and women, in place of last year's mixed chorus, will sing with the orchestra on occasion—the women perhaps in works of Brahms, and the men in Liszt's "Faust Symphony." Never has Mr. Stokowski returned from his holidays abroad with such elaborate and ambitious plans. He has been invited to visit South America as guest conductor in the summer of 1922, and it seems probable that he will accept the invitation.

Richard Strauss comes for an evening on November 1. He will present his own works—not the large forms with orchestra, but chamber music, with the aid of Elisabeth Schumann, soprano, Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, and Willem Willeke, cellist. He will accompany his associates upon the piano and be heard as soloist. Later, Mr. Stokowski has hopes of inducing him to appear as guest conductor with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci and McCormack appear on October 19, 13, and 14, respectively. The first concert of the New York Symphony is set for October 27; the Bach Choir of Bethlehem makes its Philadelphia début on November 5; the Chamber Music Association mobilizes for the season on November 6; the San Carlo Opera Company, which demonstrated its worth last spring, starts a three weeks' series on the evening of November 28, and the Metropolitan gives the first of its 16 performances on the following night.

BEETHOVEN IN LONDON CONCERTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—If, as was remarked, the festival authorities allotted a mere 10 minutes to Beethoven in their scheme for the Three Choirs Festival held at Hereford from September 4 to 9, London, in the same week, went far toward redressing the balance, since two concerts devoted to Beethoven's music were given within two days of each other. One was the promenade concert at Queen's Hall of September 9, and the other was the first of the series of pianoforte recitals which Lamond is giving at Queen's Hall, commencing on September 10 and ending on June 17, 1922.

The promenade season, now in its twenty-seventh year, is as enjoyable as ever. The band is alert, excellent, versatile, generally useful—just what previous experience would lead one to expect, with possibly a richer string tone than last year. Under Sir Henry Wood a fine average of performances is being obtained. Considering the immense number of works to be played and the limited time for rehearsal, the results are amazing. There may be tiny slipped notes now and then, in one or other department of the orchestra, but there are never lapses in musicianship.

The Friday Beethoven nights are a great institution. They give a chance to hear things seldom done otherwise; such as, for instance, the symphony No. 4 in B flat (op. 60) and the pianoforte concerto No. 2 in B flat (op. 19), which formed the staple of this particular concert. It is hard to understand why a work so exquisite as this symphony should be so neglected. The introduction and slow movement are among the noblest things even Beethoven ever wrote; the other movements, though neither deep nor drastic, are alight with pure joyfulness; and the proportions of the whole are perfect. It is not a work, however, which lends itself readily to a conductor seeking "star" effects and points: the music speaks best for itself. Possibly this may have something to do with the infrequency of its performances. It certainly had something to do with the success of the performance at the promenade concert the other evening. For though Sir Henry Wood and his forces missed some of the high, mysterious quality of the introduction, though they started the slow movement at a pace which smacked more of andante than adagio, they did give one something which allowed the essential thoughts of the music to utter themselves. In consequence the rendering was both moving and satisfying, even if not quite perfection.

Artistically, the pianoforte concerto in B flat ranks lower than the B flat symphony, and the reasons for its neglect are better grounded. It was an early composition, dating from 1795 or earlier, and was really the first (though numbered the second) of Beethoven's piano concertos. He himself said it was not among his best works. It deserves an occasional performance, however, on account of the interesting way in which it foreshadows its successors. Some of the most beautiful and characteristic devices which Beethoven employed later on in his C minor, G major, and E flat major concertos may be seen here in embryo; a sight to make critics humble, for only a profound sympathy, intuition, and single-heartedness could have discerned in this work the future composer of the "Emperor," Mr. Arthur Alexander, who played the B flat concerto, evidently felt weighed down by its prose, and this may account for the neat, agreeable, rather business-like manner of his performance. His restraint and clearness were admirable, but he never succeeded in conveying to his hearers a sense of vision and perspective in the music.

The concert opened with the "Tragic" overture by Brahms—which has many affinities with Beethoven's "Coriolan" and "Egmont" overtures—and ended with the overture to the "Barber of Baghdad" by Cornelius. The only other orchestral item was that curious thing, an arrangement of an arrangement. Sir Henry Wood had scored three movements from Bach's organ sonatas for strings, oboe, and organ. Bach, in his turn, had taken one of these movements from a violin sonata by Vivaldi. On the whole, one felt that Bach had been the happiest in his experiment.

Two vocalists, Miss Kathleen Destournel and Mr. John Huntington, contributed to the pleasure of the evening, the former giving an artistic performance of "Porgi amor" from Mozart's "Figaro," and the latter singing Purcell's recit. and aria, "Ye Twice Ten Hundred Deities," from "The Indian Queen" with vigor and dramatic discretion. His phrasing of the "graced" passages was, however, unnecessarily jerky.

Lamond's Beethoven recital on September 10 was marked by all those qualities which have made him world-famous as an exponent of the master. The vigor and breadth of his conceptions, his superb tone and technique, are now, one is glad to say, familiar to British audiences. Yet when, as on this occasion, Lamond draws upon less-known or less-interesting compositions for his program, one is spurred on afresh to notice the warp and woot of his work—such things become apparent as his wonderful treatment of passages and the intimate charm of his part-playing. There is never a thoughtless moment in anything he does.

He played the colossal set of 33 variations on a waltz by Diabelli—a composition just not dull because saved by its astounding intellectual force;—he followed it by the sonata in F sharp major, op. 78, which was such a favorite with Beethoven himself, and afterward played the ever-delightful sonata in E flat, op. 31, closing the recital by the six variations, op. 34, and the Rondo a Capriccio, op. 129 (The Lost Penny). At the beginning Lamond seemed a little out of touch with himself; his tone in the theme and Alla Marcia of the Diabelli variations was hard, inclined to be strident, but he quickly played himself in, and warmed steadily to the music throughout the recital. His performance of the F sharp major sonata was perfect in its Praxiteleen beauty, the rendering of the Rondo inimitably humorous. One was not surprised that the audience wanted an encore, a wish he met by playing the set of six variations, op. 76.

MELBOURNE NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—There is a notable tendency for artists, musicians and literary men to cooperate in an endeavor to strengthen the power of public appeal of the three arts and to create a public opinion for our own national artistic output. This tendency has recently found tangible expression in Melbourne in the formation of the Australian Institute of the Arts and Literature which was formally opened recently by its first president, Sir Robert Garran.

A very strong executive council has been elected, with a tenure of six years before reelection. This council will act in an advisory and somewhat patriarchal capacity towards all movements which may effect local artistic endeavor and in a purely legal sense will stand between the arts and legislation.

The policy of the institute will aim at creating a common center, a bond of union; to supply stimulus and encouragement to original creative work that comes from mutual enthusiasm and emulation; and to awaken increased public interest and support of the arts and literature. The fear that this movement will become academic and cease to be purely national, is allayed by the broadness of its constitution. The musical sub-committee of the institute consists of Mr. F. Bennicke Hart, who is also a vice-president; Dr. W. G. Price, city organist; Dr. A. E. Floyd, Anglican cathedral organist; Mr. Alberto Zelman, conductor of the Philharmonic Society and the Symphony Orchestra; Mr. Mansley Greer, conductor of the Royal Victorian Liedertafel; Mr. Louis Lavater, composer; Mr. J. Sutton Crow, representative of the University Conservatorium; Mr. Frederick Mewton; Mr. Gibson Young, critic and editor of Australian Musical News, and Mr. A. B. Lane, education department.

The duty of this subcommittee will be to arrange for performances of Australian music and opera, to foster educational movements and generally to watch the interests of the musical community. Prizes will be given and awards made annually for the best original work, definite action taken to found a national opera, and pressure brought to bear on the government to subsidize music as it does art and literature in its provision of art galleries and libraries. Temporary premises have already been occupied, which, as the membership grows, will be extended to include a small theater and concert hall, a permanent Australian art gallery and library and a social or "Three Arts" Club. The Institute will give its special attention to the question of copyright protection and the facilities of the publishing of manuscript.

Dame Nellie Melba's visits to her native city, Melbourne, are so few and far between that when she does come home her arrival is an incident of the first importance. Such is her power over her fellow-countrymen that it is not wonderful that her aid and influence is sought for the furtherance of many musical and national movements. Dame Melba never tires in good work. Her loyalty to Melbourne and its welfare is exhilarating and results in renewed confidence in our own resourcefulness.

GLASTONBURY AND OPERA

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

GLASTONBURY, England—Not all that Rutland Boughton and his colleagues have done at their series of festivals of music drama at Glastonbury has been concerned with "opera intime." It was with the object of producing a cycle of works based on a development of Wagnerian methods that the festivals were started, and the intimacy of presentation and of the style of some of the later compositions by Mr. Boughton and of those by other composers produced there arose only out of the circumstances.

What has happened is that a number of works of an intimate character have been written specially, or revived from the classics, and presented in a way that brought the players and audiences into a right unity of feeling. Other works also, both classical and modern, not themselves of an intimate character, have been presented in the same intimate manner which has revealed new points of beauty and effectiveness and new methods of achieving the original intention. Among the former are Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," Edgar Bainton's "Oithona," based on Ossian; Clarence Raybould's "The Sumida River," based on a Japanese non-drama, and Boughton's "Bethlehem," a musical version of the Coventry miracle play, "The Immortal Hour," and several miniature ballets. In the latter class are Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris,' and Boughton's Arthurian cycle.

From this it will be seen that the program is not a comprehensive one, and it is the methods rather than the contest which make the interest. Faced with the difficulties of lack of space and of monetary resource, Rutland Boughton, with the invaluable assistance of Christina Walsh as scene designer and general aid, set about to reduce requirements to the lowest point compatible with effectiveness. An orchestra was impossible so a pianoforte took its place.

Even the smallest chorus must be packed tightly, so it was made to take the place to a large extent of scenery, which resulted in one of the most striking inventions of the whole organization. Dressing rooms and exits and entrances to the stage were so small as to be impracticable, so the artists, or some of them, dressed at their own lodgings and from time to time made their entrance or their exit through the auditorium.

Still more definitely intimate in character, however, is the basic conception by which Glastonbury and its players stand, that is, the right of the people to make their own art. At Glastonbury the fight against professionalism has been carried on by a perfect democracy in which both amateur and professional, both resident and visitor, have their own equal parts.

All these matters have their effect on the performances, which have little in common with those of opera houses great or small. Few of the artists have possessed big voices, and those who have have learnt from the conditions to restrain them and to adapt their voices and styles to the circumstances. Some of the most effective parts have been those interpreted by amateurs with small voices, not so much in spite of the smallness of their voices as because of it. Equally, some of the most effective scenes have been those in which scenery has been reduced to a neutral tinted backcloth and the dresses, almost equally simple, of the chorus.

To produce the effect of flowing water and of the waves of a lake on a small stage without any resulting artificiality is a great achievement, but it is done by means of what the Glastonbury people call "human staging," or "living scenery," and that so completely that no one who has seen it would willingly go back to the clumsy attempts of the stage carpenter.

In "The Sumida River," for instance, the scene is a ferry with the boat on which the characters cross the river. No attempt is made to move the boat, but instead the human part of the scenery provides the motion. Standing in line against the backcloth the chorus remains almost stationary while the boat is supposed to lie stationary. As the boatman goes through the movements of pushing off the chorus starts in unbroken chain a series of movements which symbolize the gently moving water. This continues until the time for reaching the other shore, when it gradually ceases.

In some of the Arthurian scenes, and still more in "The Immortal Hour," similar artifices are employed with equally good effect. One other effect is that of placing the chorus right off the stage, sometimes behind and sometimes in front, in the usual place of the orchestra.

But this is not all, for the chorus must not only be small, but the principals and chorus are often inseparable, a cast of 12 persons providing a chorus of 10 while two are carrying on the dialogue. That some artists of high standing in the operatic world have not hesitated to do this and to fall in with all the circumstances is a sign that such things are not only possible but practicable.

What Glastonbury has proved, in spite of its shortcomings, its limitations, its failures to achieve what it set out to do in the way of founding a center of English opera and designing and building a theater that should be a model for future generations, is that it is possible to present opera in a really intimate manner; that small resources do not necessarily mean ineffectiveness; that operas written for a large stage may be adapted to a smaller one, while the production elsewhere of some of the specially written works proves also that the reverse may be the case.

On the other hand it has shown that for these purposes the methods of the old, but not the oldest, opera traditions must be scrapped if this is to be done; that every opera manager who will achieve anything in this way must have his own ideas and not be afraid of carrying them out. In some places the individual methods of Glastonbury may be suitable or adaptable; in others entirely new ones must be found. But Glastonbury has proved this possible.

Applications for the fellowship offered in the name of Fredric A. Juliard closed on October 1. This Prix de Rome fellowship is open to unmarried American composers. The winner will be given three years residence in Rome, with the privilege of travel six months in each year. He will receive $2000 a year, half as living, half for traveling expenses. A program of original work is outlined for the three years. During the first year the winning composer must write one important work for a string quartet and six short pieces for one or more voices with orchestral accompaniment and with separate transcriptions for voice and piano. The second year he must compose at least two movements of a symphony for orchestra with transcription for piano solo or duet. Also he must complete a dramatic scene for one, two or three characters with English, French or Italian texts together with transcriptions for voice and piano. It is further expected that he will make a study of vocal and instrumental works of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries and make a transcription into modern rhythm and notation of at least one work of that period. The third year must yield a completed oratorio with English, French, Italian or Latin text. Or the composer may present a choral symphony with solos, chorus and orchestra in two movements using as text a new or ancient poem. A portion of a symphony or symphonic poem must also be composed. Applicants for the fellowship prize have been required to submit two original compositions, one for voice and one concerted piece, either orchestral or for some other combination of instruments. The jury which will judge the submitted compositions and select the winner will consist of four musicians and one layman.

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To the Northward I Go

Perugia

For the sake of a weathered gray city
set high on a hill
To the northward I go,
Where Umbria's valley lies mile upon
emerald mile
Outspread like a chart. . . .

Wrought to a mutual blueness are
mountains and sky,
Intermingling they meet;
Little gray breathings of olive arise
from the plain
Like sighs that are seen. . . .

No wind from the valley that passes
the casement but flings
Invisible flowers.
The carol of birds is a gossamer tissue
of gold
On a background of bells.
Sweetest of all, in the silence the
nightingale sings
Through the silver-pure hours,
Till the stars disappear like a dream
that may never be told,
Which the dawning dispels. . . .

—Amelia Josephine Burr.

The Return From Virginia

"Harry Warrington had his chart laid out," writes Thackeray in "The Virginians." "Before London, and its glorious temples of St. Paul's and St. Peter's; its grim Tower, . . . before Playhouses, Parks, and Palaces, wondrous resorts of wit, pleasure, and splendor . . . ; before Derby, and Falkirk, and Culleden . . . ; before all these points in their pilgrimage there was one which the young Virginian brothers held even more sacred, and that was the home of their family—that old Castlewood in Hampshire, about which their parents had talked so fondly. From Bristol to Bath, from Bath to Salisbury, to Winchester, to Hexton, to 'Home'; they knew the way, and had mapped the journey many and many a time.

"We must fancy our American traveller to be a handsome young fellow. The plump landlady looked kindly after the young gentleman as he passed through the inn-hall from his post-chaise and the obsequious chamberlain bowed him upstairs to the 'Rose' or the 'Dolphin.' The trim chambermaid dropped her best curtsey for his fee, and Gumbo, in the inn-kitchen bragged of his young master's splendid house in Virginia and of the immense wealth to which he was heir. The postchaise whirled the traveller through the most delightful home scenery his eyes had ever lighted on. . . . And the high-road, a hundred years ago, was not that grass-grown desert of the present time. It was alive with constant travel and traffic: the country towns and inns swarmed with life and gaiety. The ponderous waggon, with its bells and plodding team; the light post-coach that achieved the journey from the 'White Hart,' Salisbury, to the 'Swan with Two Necks,' London, in two days; the strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road; my Lord's gilt post-chaise and six, with the outriders galloping on ahead; the country squire's great coach and heavy Flanders mares; the farmers trotting to market, or the parson jolting to the cathedral town on Dumpling, his wife behind on the pillion—all these crowding sights and brisk people greeted the young traveller on his summer journey. Hodge the farmer's boy took off his hat, and Polly the milkmaid bobbed a curtsey, as the chaise whirled over the pleasant village green, and the white-headed children lifted their chubby faces and cheered. The church spires glistened with gold, the cottage-gables glared in the sunshine, the great elms murmured in summer, or cast purple shadows over the grass. Young Warrington never had had such a glorious day, or witnessed a scene so delightful . . . . But Harry was too eager to give more than a passing glance at the Abbey at Bath, or gaze with more than a moment's wonder at the mighty Minster at Salisbury. Until he beheld 'Home' it seemed to him he had no eyes for any other place.

"At last the young gentleman's post-chaise drew up at the rustic inn on Castlewood Green, of which his grandsire had many a time talked to him, and which bears as its ensign, swinging from an elm near the inn porch, the Three Castles of the Esmond family. They had a sign, too, over the gateway of Castlewood House, bearing the same cognizance. . . .

"With a beating heart Harry Warrington walked from the inn towards the house where his grandsire's youth had been passed. The little village green of Castlewood slopes down towards the river, which is spanned by an old bridge of a single broad arch and from this the ground rises gradually towards the house, grey with many gables and buttresses, and backed by a darkling wood. An old man sat at the wicket on a stone bench in front of the great arched entrance to the house, over which the earl's hatchment was hanging. An old dog was crouched at the man's feet. Immediately above the ancient sentry at the gate was an open casement with some homely flowers in the window, from behind which good-humored girls' faces were peeping. They were watching the young traveller dressed in black as he walked up gazing towards the castle, and the ebony attendant who followed the gentleman's steps. . . .

"To Harry's surprise, the old man accosted him by his name. 'You have had a nice ride to Hexton, Master Harry, and the sorrel carried you well.'

"'I think you must be Lockwood,' said Harry, holding out his hand to the old man. His grandfather had often told him of Lockwood, and how he had accompanied the Colonel and the young Viscount in Marlborough's wars forty years ago. The veteran seemed puzzled by the mark of affection which Harry extended to him. The old dog gazed at the new comer, and then went and put his head between his knees. 'I have heard of you often. How did you know my name?' . . .

"One of the young women had tripped out by this time from the porter's lodge, and dropped the stranger a pretty curtsey. 'Grandfather sometimes does not recollect very well, she said . . . . 'Your honor seems to have heard of Lockwood?'

"'And you, have you never heard of Colonel Henry Esmond?'

"'He was Captain and Major in Webb's foot, and I was with him in two campaigns sure enough,' cries Lockwood. 'Wasn't I, Ponto?'

"'The Colonel as married Viscountess Rachel, my . . . Lord's mother? and went to live amongst the Indians? We have heard of him. Sure we have his picture in our gallery, and hisself painted it.'

"'Went to live in Virginia, . . . and I am his grandson.'

"'Lord, your honor! Why, your honor's skin's as white as mine,' cries Molly. 'Grandfather, do you hear this? His honor is Colonel Esmond's grandson . . . and his honor have come all the way from Virginia.'

"'To see you, Lockwood,' says the young man, 'and the family. I only set foot on English ground yesterday, and my first visit is for home. I may see the house, though the family are from home?' Molly dared to say Mrs. Barker would let his honor see the house, and Harry Warrington made his way across the court, seeming to know the place as well as if he had been born there, Miss Molly thought, who followed, accompanied by Mr. Gumbo making her a profusion of polite bows and speeches."

Weigh and Consider

Bacon is right, as he generally is, when he bids us read not to contradict and refute, not to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and to consider. Yes, let us read to weigh and to consider. In the times before us that promise or threaten deep political, economical, and social controversy, what we need to do is to induce our people to weigh and consider. We want them to cultivate energy without impatience, activity without restlessness, inflexibility without ill-humor. I am not going to preach to you any artificial stoicism. I am not going to preach to you any indifference to money, or to the pleasures of social intercourse, or to the esteem and good-will of our neighbors, or to any other of the consolations and necessities of life. But, after all, the thing that matters most, both for happiness and for duty, is that we should strive habitually to live with wise thoughts and right feelings.—"Studies in Literature," Lord Morley.

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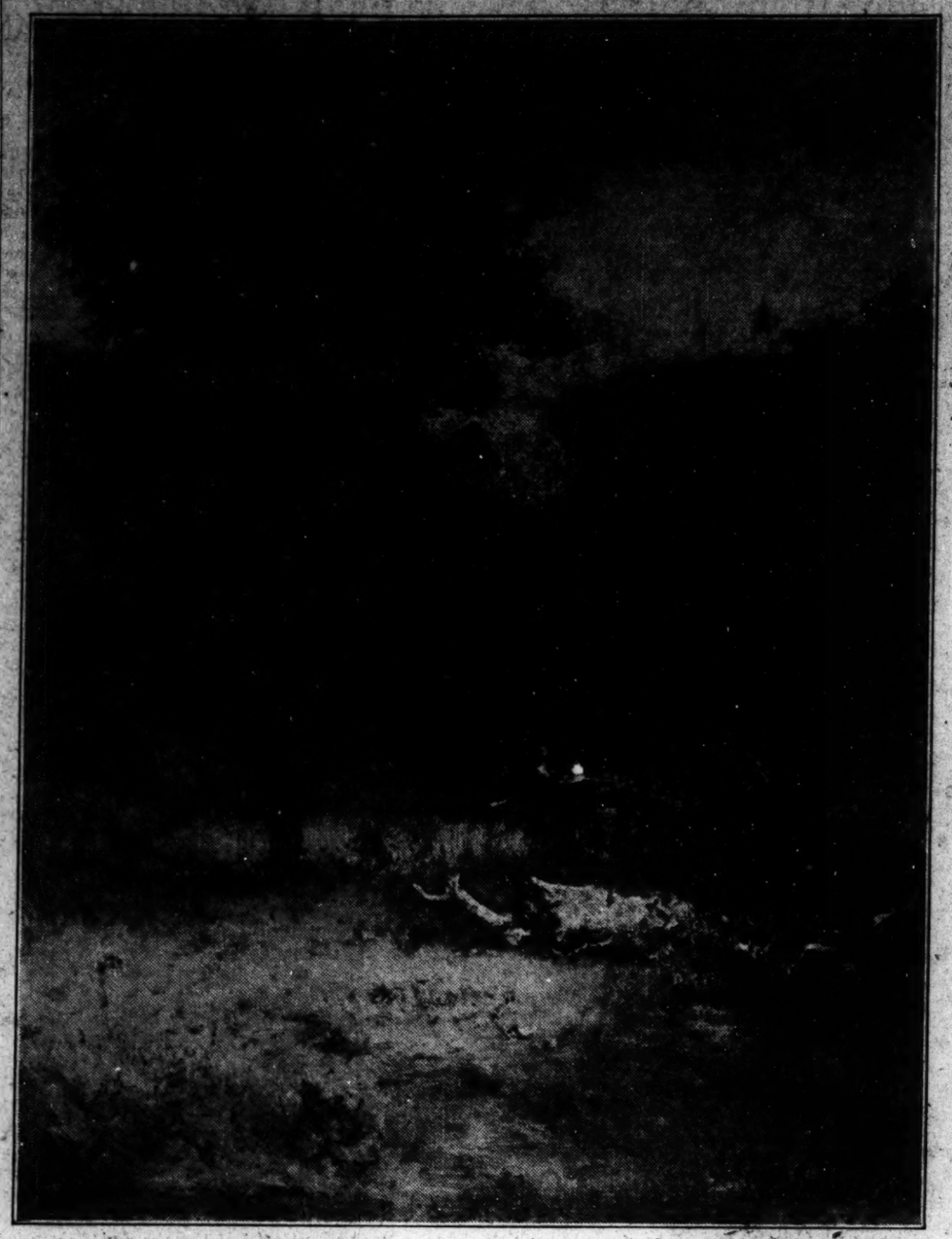

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"The Mill-pond," from the painting by George Inness

Autumn in Carolina's Mountains

Slowly Autumn kindles her torch. Here and there a yellow leaf shows among the green. Then comes a premonitory softening of the whole landscape. Then colors, almost as dainty as those of spring, creep over the earth, so slowly that time and again you decide there is to be no great display this year, when, some warm November day, you look out to find the world transfigured.

The difference between the autumn coloring of the north and of the south is that there it is brilliant, while here it is tender. There the hardwood trees blaze, here they glow. The reds that here so wonderfully emblazon the book of nature have a peculiar delicacy and softness of tone that give a character of its own to the landscape. As the oak leaves deepen to wine-red, the dogwoods turn exquisite shades of old-rose and pink, and the sourwood adds its ruby splendor. The tall pyramidal forms of the sweet-gum, mantled in dark purple or deep reds touched with orange, add depth to the color-tone of the forest, or its leaves turn yellow—and sometimes all these colors mingle together on the same tree. A sweet-gum in autumn dress with the sun through it fairly takes one's breath. Sassafras paints the woods with thrilling spots of scarlet, orange, and red. Sumac burns in the hedges, while huckleberry and other bushes crimson the ground.

Mingling with the reds, or apart by themselves, are the clean yellows characteristic of this region. Tall tulip-trees stand in the hollows and along the ravines with crowns of gold. Hickories and beeches add their yellows and browns, and the chestnut oak, when other oaks are red, keeps up the pretense and turns golden brown, the color of fading chestnut leaves.

The whole world is at times immersed in a light that strangely enhances its beauty. Is it smoke that makes those intensely blue spaces under the trees? The forests have not yet begun to burn, only the people are burning brush here and there. The color seems to be in the air itself. The very tree trunks often look blue, the delicate, mystical blue of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

One awakens day after day to transports of color. Out of each window a new scene constantly unfolds. The sun shines in to you through a tent of red and yellow leaves that incloses the house, and the mountains seen through them take on intenser tones of rose-color and blue, of purple and peacock green. The mountain slopes far and near at this time seem hung with an arras from some enchanted loom. The splendid colors of the hardwood trees are interwoven with the sunny plumes of the pines, while here and there the twisted crown of ancient pine tree is drawn in strong lines against the glowing background, while golden sunlight sifts and quivers through it all. . . .

When the leaves are taking on their autumn colors, the cornfields turn to gold, and men, women, and children go out to "pull fodder," an occupation that in the meadowless regions, and to an extent all through the mountains, takes the place of haying, and, consistently, is less arduous. The stripped-off leaves and the cut-off tassels are hung up to dry on the yet standing stalk in the crotch made by the ear of corn, or sometimes in the crotch of a convenient tree. And that is all there is to it.

When the fodder-pullers have finished their work and the dried fodder has been "toted" home, the cornfield for a time presents the most extraordinary appearance in its history. It suggests a company of pygmies, each standing erect with his pack over his shoulder, for the heavy ears of corn turn down and are all that is left on the stripped and beheaded stalks. Throughout the mountains these absurd cornfields are a feature of the autumn landscape, lying on the slopes, covering the valley bottoms, and appearing without warning in the midst of an otherwise unbroken forest. The Northern visitor sometimes compares them, to their disadvantage, with other cornfields of his acquaintance, where noble stacks stand in even rows, great golden pumpkins scattered over the ground between. But what he does not consider is that such a cornfield would be out of place here, and the golden pumpkin might strike a false note. Pumpkins there are, it is true, but they are pink, thus failing in one of the most important functions of a pumpkin. A pink pumpkin! But it would do very well if called by some other name; that is, as an ornament, for you can by no means make good pies out of a pink pumpkin, "pumpkin pie" remaining the unchallenged treasure of the North.

In course of time the ear of corn also disappears from the bereft stalk, it is "toted" home and husked, then a part is shelled and the white and wrinkled kernels ground into the sweetest meal in the world, between the slow stones of little mills that stand along the water-courses. If a man is successful in life and owns "right smart of corn-land," he will likely have his own mill, though it may be no larger than a good-sized chicken coop, with perhaps a wooden wheel, taller than itself, on the outside, a wheel that turns slowly and with dignity, the silver water dropping from the broad paddles in a miniature cascade. The miller in the smaller mills is sometimes a woman in a sunbonnet, but running the mill is not very hard work, since it often consists in pouring the corn into the hopper, then going away for a few hours or all day, and coming back in the fullness of time to take the sweet meal from the box below the leisurely stones.—"The Carolina Mountains," Margaret W. Morley.

Faithful Repositories

Books are faithful repositories, which may be awhile neglected or forgotten; but when they are opened again, will again impart their instruction.—Samuel Johnson.

An Upright by Inness

George Inness, Jr., in his book, "Life, Art and Letters of George Inness," thus comments on several of his father's paintings:

"One of these canvases, 'The Catskill Mountains,' a large picture, dated 1870, shows an afternoon sun pouring down from behind blue clouds, tipped with opalescent light, which is thrown across the mountain-range, permeating the whole scene. The style of it is very similar to 'Peace and Plenty,' and shows his earlier methods. You will notice that everything is made out with minute delineation. Every tree is painted individually and stands apart, this elaboration being carried from foreground to distance; and though it has a wonderful envelopment and charm of light, it does not deal so strongly with the imaginative as does 'Mill-pond,' which was painted at a much later period.

"'The Mill-pond' is an upright, and depicts a tall, red oak, which fills most of the picture, and by its very redness catches the eye. It is necessary to sit before this canvas awhile to grasp its full meaning. At first you are impressed only with this great mass of reddish gold, standing out in intense relief against a patch of blue sky. A pond fills the middle distance, across which are trees so indistinct and so clothed in mystery that at first glance you wonder what they are. They are painted in so broad and indefinite a way that they seem to lose all sense of individual forms, and in contrast to the 'Catskill Mountains' become a mass of green, partly enveloped in the sky. But as you look more carefully you begin to make out certain undefinable forms, and little lights and shades that take on all sorts of shapes that you were not aware of at first. And now straight across the pond your eye catches the dam as it leads the water to the mill. The mill is not visible to the human eye, but your fancy tells you it is hidden snugly behind the trees. The charm of this picture is its color and mystery, and but for a boy and boat upon the lake it might seem monotonous; but this gives a spot of light and lends human interest to the scene. In a brilliant green foreground a gnarled and rotting stump, with whitened bark, stands out vividly, bringing to completion a beautiful composition."

The Black Hills

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;
Alone o'er steeps and foamy falls to lean;
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with nature's charms, and view her stores unrolled.
—"Childe Harold," Lord Byron.

Battle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that Spirit is the only basis of being and from this it is to be deduced that experience is spiritual. Supposititious mortal or material sense testifies otherwise, but only to the extent that the human concept with its dualist theories is accepted as the platform of interpretation does it appear to make good its claim. In Psalm one hundred and four occurs the verse, "Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening." According as the spiritual nature of experience is perceived will the evening of the day's work coincide with the peace and rest of God-bestowed consciousness whose birthright is dominion. The process of interpretation from the only possible basis of spiritual activity, perfect God and perfect man, may have led to a clean-cut and instantaneous demonstration of what rightly is. But in any case the demonstration being made on the basis of Christian Science will be accompanied at every stage by the logical assurance that the only law operating is the law of spiritual unfoldment.

"That thou givest them they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good." This metaphysical process receives the illumination of spiritual understanding in that wonderful passage in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp 60 and 61), "Every materal belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand." When Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego walked in the fiery furnace a fourth was seen to be with them, walking loose in the midst of the fire. And the form of the fourth was like the Son of God, the divine allness or Mind of Christ understood and demonstrated.

There can be no battle in the right consciousness of God as the only Mind: a spiritual platform which an understanding of God and this infinite idea provides; and in the battle which hypothetical mortal sense wages against the spiritual idea the victory is won in proportion as that fact is grasped, declared, and rejoiced in. The sword of Spirit is the idea of Truth which is true consciousness, or being. That which alone is, is the one infinite, and the comprehension according to Science of those words "is" and "infinite" affirms the actuality and wholeness of idea. Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." That which is true being is met in supposition by a claimant to actuality or being. This claimant is the illusion proceeding from supposititious conception based on the assumption of corporeality of a false personality. Not matter but the belief in it, which is human mentality or mesmerism, is the jumping-off ground for the entire hypothesis of material generation, material birth, from which proceed sin, sickness, and death. In the chapter, "There is no Matter," in "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy says, "If God is Spirit, and God is All, surely there can be no matter; for the divine All must be Spirit." (Page 31.) Such a declaration held to as the basis of true consciousness silences suggestion because it brings the conviction that since matter or corporeality is reduced to hypothesis by divine logic, the evidence of material sense must be without power to misguide or terrify. The battle with false testimony cannot be waged with the weapons of Christian Science without the truth becoming ever more manifest. Corporeality or personality is more readily seen as mere human concept, never at any time identical with man, but wholly illusory, a lie about the one grand fact that Truth and Love constitute man, and that man can never be outlined or confined to organic matter, material body, or mortal mind.

In surveying any mortal condition providing both battlefield and the need for battle, the demand for greater mental awareness in the acceptance or rejection of evidence which the so-called material sense presents is seen to be a prime necessity. "The five physical senses", Mrs. Eddy says, "are the avenues and instruments of human error, and they correspond with error. These senses indicate the common human belief, that life, substance, and intelligence are a unison of matter with Spirit. This is pantheism, and carries within itself the seeds of all error." (Science and Health, pp. 293 and 294.) And on line 9 of the same page occurs the statement, "The belief that matter thinks, sees, or feels is not more real than the belief that matter enjoys and suffers." This mesmerism of sensation in the sensationless is the delusion which Truth destroys. To the extent therefore that Mind is recognized as synonymous with Truth—because intelligence, the expression of Mind, to be intelligence must be truthful and therefore permanent—is the one Christ experienced. Pantheism is then seen to be baseless in Truth, neither cause nor effect, but illusion. Truth recognized as the basis of experience and testimony does more than establish the victory over mortal mind concepts. Victory is only obtained because the one and only fact has always been the actuality of Truth. There is the positive spiritual aspect of the unfolding plan of which what is termed victory discloses but an indication. The recognition and development of the purpose of existence brings with it a clear-sightedness which will not fail to recognize the divine idea nor misunderstand those whom Principle has designed to voice the impelling Word. "The determination to hold Spirit in the grasp of matter is the persecutor of Truth and Love." (Science and Health, p. 28.) This it is which necessitates waging the battle.

On a Siberian River

A beautiful mild evening. Although there is a headwind, one can stay on deck without an overcoat and feel warm. But we are still in latitude sixty-four degrees forty north, farther north than Namsos. It does not seem that Siberia is as cold as its name. . . .

But what is that yellow blaze that suddenly flares up on the edge of the forest over on the southeast; . . . Oh, it is only the moon slowly rising over the riverbank, while every treetop is sharply outlined against it. It mounts higher and higher, and sends us a quivering band of light over the surface of the water. It is nearly full, as it comes up clear of the black forest. The disk and the streak of light are a deep orange against the blue vault and the blue water. And what a power it has; the whole expanse of heaven becomes a marvellous dream of night and solitude. Not a cloud in the sky—only a few dark banks low down in the south-west. Along the skyline on the north-west there is still a deep red afterglow of daylight, which passes through yellowish green into the boundless blue higher up, arching over us with hundreds of pale stars. Along the southern horizon there is still a veil of purple light below the moon.

We are driven to the south by the regular beat of the engine while the mighty, never-resting mass of water under us glides onward to the north, spreading on all sides its dark blue surface, like watered silk, rippled by the wind between the smooth eddies, which flow on, ring after ring, till they merge into one another out in the darkness. And then on both sides there is the riverbank and the endless black forest.

At nine p.m. we anchor under the high east bank. By about midnight the moon has set. The sky sparkles with a thousand stars, strangely brilliant. It must be the dryness of the atmosphere within the great continent that makes the sky such a deep blue and the stars so brilliant, and brings out such an infinity of them as one does not see near the ocean. There is shelter here, and smooth black water under the bank. How still it is! A faint whisper across the water is, perhaps, the ripple of the waves against the western bank—and a low murmur comes from within the forest.—"Through Siberia," by Fridtjof Nansen.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Turning of the Seven Sleepers

THE only excuse for art is the giving expression to beauty, which is truth. When, therefore, there arises a form of art which can only be described as the apotheosis of the hideous and the unclean, it must be regarded more or less in the light of a portent. If it be purely exotic, the result, as the anonymous New York Committee insists, of a dealers' conspiracy for foisting rubbish, or worse than rubbish, on a foolish public at a huge profit, then it will prove the descending stick of the speculators' rocket. But if, as Sir Martin Conway suggests, in a letter to The Times, in London, it reflects the bolshevism of modern thought, it is another matter altogether. Now by bolshevism Sir Martin does not, of course, mean the particular political shibboleths of Lenine and his disciples in revolution in Russia. What he means is the upheaval in world thought which in its most aggravated form, in Russia, has added a new word to the English language. "It is a cheap and false conclusion," he writes, "to identify the nascent style with revolutionary politics. They are simultaneous. They express the existence of new tendencies, but they are quite independent one of the other save that they arise out of a common impulse."

Here then are two apparently contradictory points of view, and yet the contradiction may not be so violent as it seems. Academic styles have a way of degenerating into mere conventionalism. When the giants of a school have thrust their heads into the clouds, the little hills of the same range are apt to express a certain dull uniformity of beauty. Then comes the inevitable revulsion. Art, which is only mental expression, hurls out its protest. A new school is born, and new peaks begin to shoulder their way into the clouds. The realism of Michelangelo was a protest against the formalism of Giotto and Fra Angelico, just as Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes" and "arrangements" were a defiance of the "finished" pictures of Mr. Leader and Mr. Frith. It is here that the opportunity of the dealer emerges simultaneously with the effort of the revolutionary. Post-impressionism may have been a result of natural revolution in art, but that does not prove that certain dealers did not take advantage of the opportunity to attempt illegitimately to ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm. Hereby may the Committee in New York and Sir Martin Conway in London both be justified. For the Committee does not attempt to set back the hands of the clock by condemning evolution as revolution, but protests against revolution being dissipated in anarchy. It does not object to Monet or Manet, or even to Degas simply because they have assumed the red night-cap. But when Degas goes out to join Gauguin in the worship of the "divinely animal," on the basis that whatever the animal likes that is beauty, then the hour of the "Satan-worshiper" has arrived.

The Hebrew never fell into the mistake of the medieval schoolman of imagining that Satan went up and down the earth, seeking whom he might devour, on cloven hoofs and with his tail artistically curled over his shoulder. To the Hebrew, Satan was simply personified evil, more accurately perhaps the devil's advocate or the voice of evil. The coterie of ego-maniacs which strove, in the days of the Second Empire, to impress its ideals on Paris, was not so ingenuous as to believe in a personal devil. What it did believe in, what it strove to give expression to, was the primitive cult of the deification of the lusts of the flesh. They dared not go, publicly at any rate, as far as Pompeii, but they went as far as they dared. They were, if they had known it, merely advocates of evil whirling through their corybantic dances to the tune it called. But they posed all the time as privileged originators of a new world. Montmartre was their Holy Land, and the Moulin Rouge their garden of the Hesperides. Unless a bramble can, indeed, bring forth grapes, futurism, cubism, and tubeism, which are the fruits of the Hesperidian apple tree, shall scarcely be accounted great art, no matter how dulcetly the dealers may charm, or how high the figures of the "wash-sales" may mount.

Nevertheless, it is not only probable, it is positively inevitable, that a new world should bring with it a new art. For what are the heavens and the earth but mankind's curiously materialistic way of endeavoring to portray the flesh and the Spirit subjectively. That is what Sir Martin Conway means when he writes, "The Seven Sleepers have turned in their sleep and a new day is dimly dawning. When that happens a new art always emerges." But the new art will not be a degraded obeisance to the hideous. It will not be conceived in human passions, and brought forth in dealers' auctions. These things may be again, as, in their time and manner, they have always seemed to be. The new art will reflect whatever is best in the vision of the day, as that was seen by Pheidias in the city of the violet-crown, by Giotto on the hillsides of Tuscany, by Velásquez in the Courts of Spain, and by Turner in the meadows of England.

In this new art you may at first have crudeness exposed as the admirers of Michelangelo insist it is exposed in the bambinos of Giotto or in the hells of Fra Angelico. But this is very different from an art encouraged by the greed of dealers, and springing from the cupidity and erotic vanity of artists incapable of sustained effort. The story told by a French journal of the unsuccessful painter who denounced cubism and all its works, but having been persuaded by a cynical critic to emulate its worst excesses in order to convince himself of the folly of mankind, found himself a success, and proceeded to exploit his success in all seriousness, is a fable worthy of La Fontaine, and, as Lord Macaulay would have said, might be read with profit by a generation which has listened open-pursed to the critics who have blown the balloon of illegitimate modern art full with the gases of their own nauseous appreciations.

Gold and Trade Balance

THE relations of gold to trade are always interesting. This is particularly so as the floods of yellow metal continue to pour disproportionately into the United States, from nearly every quarter of the globe, at a time when international commerce is struggling so valiantly to regain its economic equilibrium. To be sure, the gold is in payment for goods, and is indicative of commercial activity, but, in this case, it is too one-sided to be sound, and a warning of this fallacy is sounded by Governor Harding of the United States Federal Reserve System. He attracts attention when he says, "We cannot forever maintain our foreign trade, however, on the basis of the gold stock of other nations. Some means must be devised for extending long-time credits abroad or of interesting American investors in foreign properties and securities, in order that the exchange which now runs so heavily against other nations may be corrected."

What Governor Harding says is well known, but it is one thing to see a duty, and quite another to do it. These very foundations for a new economic structure which he points out are, however, being constructed more rapidly than is ordinarily appreciated. The results already accomplished are more or less obscured by the junk pile that is accumulating as the obsolete gives way to the new order of things.

There are many factors at work to correct unbalanced trade and gold conditions. The broader aspects have received attention at the International Congress meeting at Geneva called to smooth out post-war problems, the cotton conference at Liverpool to promote trade, and the Chamber of Commerce gathering in London to solve business questions. More specifically, perhaps, means for equalizing differences are being provided by the Ter Meulen bond scheme for credits in Europe, the United States War Finance Corporation, the foreign financing and trading organizations, and the Edge Law banks in the United States. These are already under way, and have achieved much in the work of providing credits and facilities for replacing stagnation with the activity so much needed to make humanity more content.

Leaders in finance, commerce, and industry from the United States prove their growing appreciation of foreign business by their acts in visiting various nations in order to get first-hand information. Wall Street is represented in the money marts of the world by such financiers as J. P. Morgan, conferring with the interests across the Atlantic, and Thomas W. Lamont going to Mexico to work out some agreement with President Obregon's government. The fact that these men go abroad on such missions indicates their realization that business knows no nation's boundaries, and their actions upon returning promise the extension of credits which Governor Harding says are needed to help to correct balances.

American industry is venturing farther into the trade corridors of the world in a way which unmistakably proves that even if, as claimed, 80 per cent of the business is done at home, the remainder is regarded as highly desirable and profitable. While Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, is in Mexico ostensibly for pleasure, business naturally gravitates to such a leader, and to buy an iron mine or two, or to see an opportunity for an outlet for products might be characterized as pleasure of a profitable kind. Such men do not need to learn to appreciate foreign trade. Like the United States Steel Corporation, the Baldwin Locomotive Works combines finance and industry, and extends credits to customers abroad. To illustrate this fact, President Vauclain of the Baldwin company has recently returned from trips abroad with large orders that spell activity for his plant. Some of these contracts were on credit and others in exchange for goods. Other leaders are doing similar things.

In order further to encourage commercial activity, Governor Harding proceeds with a statement that ought to be of particular interest to the framers of tariff laws, for he says, "We must continue to buy from foreign countries those things which they can produce better or more cheaply than we can, and exchange commodities with them. If we determine to do business with and for ourselves alone, it seems inevitable that we must reduce our production to meet merely American requirements."

Obviously the demand of the times is for expansion, not reduction. The more the world produces the more there is available, and, since the saturation point for comforts as well as essentials, has not yet been reached, the great question is one of more equal distribution, with gold as a means and not an end. Finance, however, is mobilizing the sinews of peace for their proper mission. Commerce and industry are mustering their forces to do their share. Thus is a mighty phalanx moving forward, not waiting for a particular leader, but advancing spontaneously under the guidance and inspiration of an idea. And that idea is world-wide prosperity. Not a selfish prosperity that gives all the gold to a chosen few, but one generous and broad enough to spread its mantle over all humanity in every nation. Such prosperity must be built on a nicely balanced trade rather than on an unbalanced gold supply.

Shackleton's Islands

WHAT a mystery clings about those islands that Sir Ernest Shackleton is planning to explore on his new journey to the antarctic! One may call off their names glibly enough, in reading of Sir Ernest's proposed itinerary, but their remoteness begins to be realized when one tries to look them up on the map, finding only tiny dots for the larger and better known ones, and probably nothing at all for the others. Yet far away to the southward, most of them down below those great expanses of the Atlantic which are all that appear of that ocean on ordinary maps, there they are, waiting as they have been for centuries, and ages perhaps, for some intrepid and inquisitive fellow like Shackleton to find them out and make them known to all the rest of us.

There is St. Paul, a mere rock jutting out of the ocean almost at the Equator. Not much to attract a South Pole seeker is there, one may venture; yet the rock will be worth a brief visit, if only because nobody of record has been there since the Challenger touched, in 1872. Besides, the motion pictures that will be taken there are expected to show birds and fishes as they can never be observed within the bounds of civilization. South Trinidad is another uninhabited islet that will provide good subjects for the motion-picture machine. Strange birds are there, and giant land-crabs, and a petrified forest. Tristan da Cunha, far out of the path of vessels, has a settlement of sixty or eighty people, and enjoys the distinction of being the remotest part of a church bishopric which includes the islands of Asuncion and St. Helena. Tristan even sheltered a British garrison in the days when St. Helena was the home of Napoleon, but there is nothing of the sort now. Gough Island is still farther south.

All these islands will be encountered before a stop is made at Cape Town. It is afterward that Sir Ernest, bearing slightly toward the east, will dip below the antarctic circle. There he hopes to solve one mystery, that of Enderby Land. Nobody knows whether this tract is an island or a part of a continent. About all that can be said of it is that it forms a great ice-covered barrier, but whether it has gulfs, promontories, mountains, or any other features, other than a particular point that has been dubbed Cape Anne, is for Sir Ernest to discover if he can. Then there is Bouvet, the island that was found, and lost, and rediscovered. It lies almost directly under Cape Town, in line with Cape Horn. There are also the South Sandwich islands, far down toward that Weddell Sea which, if one is fortunate enough to obtain a map that includes it, is likely to be thickly dotted with marks indicating "heavy pack ice" as its distinguishing characteristic. So very far below Cape Horn are those regions that there is not much to see but ice, and land and water are not easily distinguishable. Even South Georgia, which lies almost due east from Cape Horn and has a whaling station, is bleak and mountainous and storm-beaten. Yet South Georgia is different from the others because it is on the ordinary maps and is in touch with the great world, however faintly.

Such places could hardly seem so remote as they do now, if map-makers would only make them more familiar. Who can be expected to think of any place as constituting a part of the known world if it is literally "off the map"? On the other hand, one may never have heard of such places as Leopold Coast, Coats Land, Charcot Coast, Graham Land, or even the South Orkneys, yet if he once sees them set down on a section of map which has the tip of South America and the Falkland Islands showing at its upper edge, one finds his bearings at once and takes the strange new names into his world without a question. Surely map-makers are too fond of halving the globe from top to bottom, just as they have too freely habituated themselves to separating Europe and Asia so exactly as to balk anybody who wishes to trace one of the most interesting of the journeyings of Marco Polo or the war activities of the British between the Suez Canal and Mesopotamia. Map-makers, now and then, should cut the world in two on the line of the Equator, and vary the monotony of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres with hemispheres that show the polar regions in the foreground. When they do that sort of thing as a matter of course, perhaps the mysteries of icebound Antarctica will begin to disappear.

Music's Universality

CONCERT directors are beginning to take music to the Orient, where art in general must have had its rise. Every little while a London or a New York manager sends out notice that one of his performers is to make a tour around the world, voyaging by the routes of the Indian and the North Pacific oceans, and in due time he announces that the performer, having won the applause of maritime Asia, has come back, ready to resume travel on the familiar inland circuits of Europe and North America. Those who have the affairs of Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the contralto, in charge, and those who arrange matters for Mischa Elman, the violinist, are among the latest to report having led recital expeditions to the East and having returned in triumph.

Held to strict geographical accounting, these managers have touched but the borders of the lands where civilization, and presumably where music as a part of civilization, originated. They have presented their singer and their violin player chiefly in towns on the coastland and in the archipelagoes of southeastern and eastern Asia, where European colonists reside, and where the native population has long been familiar with occidental manners. They have merely called at a few great seaports, and they have seldom sought a hall or a theater out of hearing of the steamship whistle. Mme. Schumann-Heink is said to have visited Java, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Elman, more definitely, is reported to have appeared in Singapore, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Yokohama, and to have played before upwards of fifty audiences in the course of his trip.

Granted, however, that the managers covered in their itinerary only a few places, or a few widely separated groups of places on the sea, they no doubt disclosed what musical contact of East and West means, as well as they would have if they had struck into the interior of Asia and had journeyed over the continent from end to end. The vocalist's managers knew, before they started, that her program would read the same and that her singing would sound the same in the East Indies as in Great Britain or the United States. And the instrumentalist's managers, in turn, had like knowledge about his pieces and his interpretations. In both cases they were aware that the success of their enterprise depended wholly on whether or not the public to which they were going enjoyed the sort of things the public that they left behind enjoyed. They had stood many times, probably, with their artists on the deck of a ship that steamed through St. George's Channel, or into the mouth of the Hudson River, and they could not help having perfect assurance as to what the outcome of the days and weeks before them would be. But did that help them any, as, in company with the same artists, they approached the harbor of a Dutch colonial town? Of course it did. Was Mme. Schumann-Heink's record for applause in Queen's Hall, London, and Mr. Elman's in Carnegie Hall, New York, any assurance of favor in an auditorium in Batavia? Yes.

For, no matter if the sources of music can be shown by historical analysis to be Asiatic, the art of music in its perfection is of Europe and of Europe alone; and anybody who is truly fond of music, never mind in what part of the globe he lives, must have a predilection for that which the composers of Germany, France, Italy, Russia and another country or two have written. He may belong changelessly to the nationality to which he was bred, or he may, like the character in the opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore," be tempted to belong to another, but he will be single-minded about his musical preferences. He will, perforce, place the works of the classic masters of Europe above everything else. He will be devoted to Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Verdi and Tschaikowsky. Which is just another way of saying that he will take pleasure in the songs and arias that Mme. Schumann-Heink sings and in the concertos and arrangements that Mr. Elman plays. A note, therefore, concerning Mr. Elman's return, given out to the press, that said his programs "were received with amazing understanding of the western modes of musical composition," did not indicate that the oriental imagination is undergoing a change. It meant, rather, that art is able to take care of itself anywhere among human beings who lead an ordered social existence.

Editorial Notes

THAT Mr. Roosevelt did not like the way the Cuban war was conducted from Washington has just been brought to light in the private diary which Mrs. Roosevelt has presented to the Roosevelt Memorial Association. He finds the ordnance department of that day, for instance, as inadequate as certain critics found the corresponding British department at the beginning of the great war. There are other curious parallels; for instance, when he declares that the "Army has no head," and that there are "no plans, no staff officers, no instructions to us. Each officer finds out for himself and takes his chances. . . . No words can paint the confusion." After reading his shafts of characteristic pointedness against the War Department, in which he finds "no management at all," one is induced to speculate as to what kind of a "Paul Pry" diary he would have produced had his wish to take an active part in the world war been officially granted. Did the authorities have some inkling as to the entries in this diary at the time?

THE First Commissioner of Works in England has just issued a report showing the desirability of amending the Ancient Monuments Act. In this respect England compares badly with France, and for one relic of antiquity that is reverently preserved dozens are suffered to lapse further into decay. The first commissioner proposes that if it is in the national interest that a privately owned monument shall be preserved, financial compensation shall be made to the owner for interference with his rights; and to impoverished owners anxious to restore their property a loan at low rate of interest shall be made. A scheme such as this would have prevented a beautiful relic like Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgelly, from falling into decay. Its triple lancet east window is being broken up by ivy, its nave is a bed of nettles, and near its western door is the stump of a sycamore a yard in diameter. Built in the year 1200, Cymmer Abbey has seven centuries of claim to consideration.

AMONG the politicians who remained in Russia and are now collaborating with the Soviet authorities on the Commission for Fighting the Famine is Madame Kuskova, a remarkable woman who has proved to be a tower of strength in an effort to improve conditions. Madame Kuskova has taken an independent position on the commission. She does not spare harsh criticism of the economic policy of the Soviet régime. An outstanding feature of her character is her boldness and straightforwardness. She is evidently not afraid to tell the Bolshevist rulers the truth. Very likely if there had been more politicians of her type, resorting to action instead of to endless discussion, the Russian situation would never have reached its present state.

WHICH would you rather have—half a loaf or no loaf at all? It was a question of that kind by a representative of the British Board of Trade Acts that brought out the fact that girls employed in a permanent drapery business had signed a petition asking the Ministry of Labor not to interfere with them. In view of the thousands of women who could not obtain work they were evidently satisfied with a wage 2¼d. less than the Trade Board rate. "Would you rather have 8½d. and continuous employment or 10¾d. an hour and the chance of being occasionally employed?" There was a prompt and thrifty vote for the lesser sum, and a further request by the girls that they should not be hindered in their wish to work.

THE fact that motor cycles are showing a decrease in practically every county of New York State probably signifies not so much that that type of conveyance is losing popularity as that the automobile is coming more generally into use, although the former consideration may enter into the situation too. As the years go by perhaps this story will be repeated in other states, so that there will be less reason for raising the question, so frequently heard now, of why these two-wheeled flyers are allowed constantly to exceed the speed limits while automobilists are held strictly to the rules laid down by the constituted authorities.

STUDENTS of the possibilities of the motion picture as an adjunct to school work are likely to sympathize with the view taken by a Chicago banker that the pictures should have a practical application. For instance, if used in connection with a thrift campaign, they ought to show the actual benefits of thrift, discourage speculation, and encourage saving. The fact is that the motion picture has been drifting long enough; it is being weighed in the balance and found wanting in a great many respects. Before very long, without doubt, people are going to demand and get something better in this line, both in the theaters and in the schools.